W Sutton

CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

VOLUME 2. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1840. NUMBER 42.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

Published Saturday Mornings, by OTIS BREWER, over No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

TERMS, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed 6 months 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year 50 cents will be added to the $2 00.—Any representations by agents or others, varying from these, must not be regarded.

When subscribers wish their papers stopped they must notify me to that effect and at the time their subscription expires. Every subscriber will be held responsible for the payment of his paper so long as it is sent for him to the Post Office, Tavern or any other place wherever he may have ordered it until I am legally notified to the contrary.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

☞ All letters and papers (POSTAGE PAID) must be addressed to OTIS BREWER, Proprietor of the Cultivator, Boston, Mass.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—for three insertions, 5 lines or less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding 9, $1 00; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, 1 25; over fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, 1 50; one sixth part of the above prices for each insertion after the three first.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NEWBURY AND NEWBURYPORT.

Newbury was once one of the largest towns in Massachusetts, and one of the earliest settlements was made in that place. It contained all the territory which now forms Newbury, West Newbury, and Newburyport. The original name of Newburyport was *Quafcacanquen*, and a settlement was made there in 1633 by a number of people who came over in the ship Hector. Another settlement was made about the same time at Ipswich.—The Newbury settlement was first made on the banks of Parker river, about eight miles north of Ipswich, and four south of the middle of Newburyport on Merrimac river.

A considerable portion of the people of Newbury are engaged in fishing. And ship building has been followed by another portion of them; in five years preceding 1837, fifty seven vessels were built, the tonnage of which was 11,511, valued at $721,610—hands employed in ship building, 136—population at that time, 7771. Plum Island lies principally in this town, it is mostly composed of sand, but it is a fashionable place of resort for parties of pleasure, and one source of pleasure arises from the great supply of beach plums which are found on the island.

There are four churches within the limits of Newbury, and one cotton factory. Dummer Academy is located in the Byefield parish, and is the oldest institution of the kind in New England. It was founded by Lieutenant Governor Dummer in 1756—it was not incorporated until 1782, and this was subsequent to the incorporation of Phillip'ss Academy at Andover. Dummer Academy is richly endowed, and its location is retired and pleasant.

Of Newburyport we took some notice in our last paper. Its limits are not extensive, but it is one of the handsomest places in the Commonwealth. It stands on handsome ground, sloping gently to the Merrimac river on the north, where there is a Sea street, which is open to the docks and wharves—parallel with this is what we will call High street, which runs on the top of the sloping ground three miles in length, and is lined with beautiful trees. The street is wide, airy, clean and beautiful.

On this street the famous *Lord* Dexter built his splendid house, and erected his images, which formerly attracted much attention. The whole town was laid out with much regularity and taste, and many fine dwelling houses graced its streets.—The town has eight churches,—a stone jail,—a keeper's house,—an alms-house,—a court house, and a brick market house. There are three banks and three insurance companies, and there is an institution for savings. Two newspapers are here published.

In 1837 there were 128 vessels employed in the cod and mackerel fishery in the two towns—codfish caught, 11,400 quintals—value, $34,200—mackerel, 20,500 bbls.—value, $143,500—hands employed, 1,000. Four vessels were employed in the whale fishery. The value of boots and shoes manufactured, $113,-173—males employed, 206, females, 114. The population of Newburyport was 6,741.

This town has the honor of rearing and harboring several eminent men. In addition to *Lord* Dexter, who was rather famous than great, the eminent parson Whitfield resided here at the time of his death. He died in the house which belonged to the Rev. Jonathan Parsons, the first regular pastor of the first Presbyterian church. The house is still standing. It was Whitfield's desire, should he die in this country, to be buried under Mr. Parsons's pulpit. Many people in Boston were desirous of having his remains interred there, but Mr. Parsons would not consent. The church in which Mr. Parsons preached, is still standing, and the pulpit was on the east side of it—that has been removed, and Mr. Whitfield's remains, according to his request, were deposited where the pulpit stood.

Theopilus Parsons was born in Newbury in 1750, and received the rudiments of his education at Dummer Academy, under the celebrated Master Moody.—His father, Moses, was the minister of Byefield parish. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1769, and studied law in Falmouth, now Portland; he practiced there a few years, but the conflagration of that town by the British in 1775, obliged him to return to his father's house, when he met the eminent Judge Trowbridge, and received the most valuable instructions from that able jurist. He soon resumed the practice of his profession in Newburyport. In 1789, he was one of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States. In 1800 he removed to Boston, and in 1806, he was appointed Chief Justice. He died in 1813 with a high reputation as a lawyer and a judge.

In the newspapers of the day, the Chief Justice was sometimes called the Chief *Jesuit*. The Judge when inquired of why he was thus named, replied that he supposed the writer did not know how to spell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LUNENBURG, Oct. 8, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR:

Sir,—On four acres of land, by measurement, I planted six quarts of seed of the Rohan potato. The land was manured last fall, for ordinary purposes, and ploughed in. At the time of planting, no manure was put in the hills. In June I put Plaster of Paris upon the tops. They were dug yesterday, October 7th, and the whole crop raised weighed thirteen hundred and forty eight pounds. Three of the potatoes weighed 8 lbs 9 oz. Samples will be sent to Worcester Cattle Show.

If you think the above worth notice, you will please give it a place in your paper. My opinion is that for swine or cattle, the farmers will find it for their interest to cultivate this species of the potato in preference to any other.

Respectfully,
CHARLES GAYLORD.

The Rohan potato has yielded well in several instances this season, and for some soils it may be better than other kinds—people ought to try a variety on their different soils, and then they will be able to form a correct judgment as to the most productive kinds.

We notice that Mr. Gaylord has put no manure in the hills, and that in June he put plaster on the tops. This is the best mode that we ever adopted for any kinds of potatoes.

THE ANCIENT PEAR TREE. Being at Eastham a few days since, we called on the owner of the ancient Pear Tree, mentioned by Mr. Barber, in his Historical Collections of Massachusetts, who gave us a liberal treat of its fine fruit, and a pocket full to bring home. Mr. Barber gives a correct engraving of the tree, and the following history of it: "It was brought from England by Thomas Prince, for many years Governor of Plymouth Colony. Governor Prince removed from Duxbury to Eastham in 1640, or 1645, and leaving Eastham, returned to Plymouth in 1665, so that this tree, planted by him, is now probably about two hundred years old.—It is still in a vigorous state. The fruit is small, but excellent,—and it is stated that it yields annually upon an average, fifteen bushels of fruit,"—and we will add that the great age, in very prolific qualities, and still healthy condition, speak a volume in favor of the strength and *fertility* of Cape Cod *sands*. Well might Governor Prince have said when planting this tree, "Many generations shall eat the fruit thereof." [Barnstable Patriot.

[From the Maine Farmer.]

THE RUST IN POTATOES.

Almost all persons with whom I have conversed ascribe the failure in the potatoe crop to rust, and I know very well the tops have a rusty appearance; whilst some few have mentioned other causes. In a visit I made a few days ago in the neighboring towns of Hartford and Sumner, I had ample time, and opportunity to examine numerous fields under all the different circumstances of soil and culture, and time of planting, which could be found, and the result in my mind was satisfactory, that no one single excuse assigned could alone produce it. In one field planted partly with the pinkeyed variety, and partly with the long reds, the pinkeyes were so dead, the tops on pulling, broke off without pulling up the potatoes, and the owner had commenced digging. The long reds growing side by side, appeared as fresh and fair as ever, to a casual inspection. But on closer examination the leaves at the bottom were dying, and the same process of decay appeared to have commenced, by which the pinkeyes died. I enquired of the owner if the pinkeyes died in this way. He said they did. It is said the sap which forms the potatoe is elaborated in the leaves, and I believe this is not doubted by any physiologists; but how can this fact be reconciled with the fact that the potatoes of some varieties, are quite as large as usual, though few in number, and the assigned cause of rust we have mentioned. The leaves seem to have dropped prematurely, and though some of the stalks have followed rapidly the same fate, yet many of them have for sometime, and even now retain their greenness.

From all the observations I could make, there seems to have been some general cause operating, from the time of the blossoming of the earliest varieties, and the earliest planted, to the latest, by which the formation of bulbs was restricted to few in number, and it is to this cause the lightness of the crop in this vicinity must be ascribed. This cause I am constrained to believe is atmospheric. And as far as I can depend on recollection, there has been the most striking uniformity in the weather during that period, I have ever noticed. I have seen instances in years past where the rust seized potato tops, and the effect was to check the growth of the bulbs generally, sometimes not being larger than bullets; and this effect seems to always attend rust on grain as respects the growth of the berry. In this season the check of the growth seems not to have been in the bulbs after formation, but in the formation itself.

I saw but one farm in my late visit, on which the causes I have mentioned, or whatever might be the real cause, had produced no effect. I examined two or three different varieties in as many different pieces, in all of which the leaves were as green as I ever saw at that time of the year; and some of the varieties too, which in other places were entirely dead. This the reader will perceive is directly against my conclusion as above stated. Well, it is. Such facts are puzzling, and the older I grow, the less positive I feel on some subjects.

Another fact with respect to potatoes this year, is somewhat interesting, and that is, the scarcity of blossoms and balls or apples on the tops. There were fewer blossoms and still fewer of apples than usual. But this I think confirms the idea I advanced that the failure in the potato crop in the vicinity originated in a cause operating on the fructifying powers of the plants at that period. I have said in this vicinity, because I am aware the drouth has been much more severe in other places than it has with us, and of course may have injured the growth of the bulbs of the potatoes as well as other plants and thus diminished the crop in that way.

Squash Bugs—Wasps and Hornets—Grasshoppers, &c. You have repeated your enquiries about the striped bugs this year, and I say as I did last, they are off from this section. The wasps and hornets are off with them as I suppose, for I have not seen one this year; but oh, the grasshoppers! they are thick enough.

The Dairy. I hear complaints from some that their cows have not done so well as usual this season. The prospects seem to be that the stock for market must be small. JOSEPH.

NEW DESCRIPTION OF COTTON. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 16th ult. states that a new species of cotton has been discovered by Mr. Hornsby, of Louisiana, he says the bush grows from eight to ten feet high, branching out in proportion, and producing from two to three thousand pounds to the acre. This cotton is of long staple and very fine texture.—Mr. Hornsby thinks it as fine as ordinary silk. He says one seed was found two years since in a chest of tea imported from China; he planted it, and saved the seed which was its production, planted them, and now offers a few for sale. If this cotton proves as good as represented, we can then count upon a new era in the cultivation of the great staple.

FARMING.

The following is from the Pictou, (N. B.) Mechanic and Farmer, but we think it did not originate there, as we find other pieces in the same paper not original, yet not credited to any other paper.

If one half of the zeal, energy and expense that bloat so many gazettes with low and coarse abuse, setting the community by the ears for the sole purposes of a few demagogues and office keepers were bestowed upon the advancement of agriculture—if the people were half as anxious to improve and beautify their fields as they are to settle the nation; and half as angry with thistles, thorns, and poor fences, as they are with political opponents, who probably wish as well to the country as themselves, we should have more productive fields, less complaints of poverty, more ability to be charitable and munificent, and abundantly more good feeling. From Pittsburg to New Orleans the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in theory as they are in practice.—Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the mere useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think as consigned by providence to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in the mere exertion of brute strength—but bring mind, plan, system and experience to bear upon the naturally hard and thankless soil.

On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, grass and orchards in small and frequent enclosures of imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind, as St. Pierre has so beautifully said, are those who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one did before. The fields ought to be the morning and evening theme of Americans that love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of substantial soil. All national aggrandizement, power and wealth, may be traced to agriculture, as its ultimate source.—*Commerce and manufactures, are only subordinate results of this main spring.*

We consider agriculture as every way subsidary not only to abundance, industry comfort and health, but to good morals, and ultimately even to religion. We shall always say and sing "Speed the plough." We shall always regard the American farmer, stripped to his employment, and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of noblemen among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer, and moderate use of cider; and if he will rear it himself of the grape, but none of the pernicious gladness of whiskey: and we shall only invoke upon his labors the blessing of God, and say of him "peace be within thy walls."

AMERICAN COTTONS. The Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers of Amsterdam has published a notice to the effect, that, according to arrangements made by His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, in concert with the Danish government, American cotton, no matter under what flag, and coming from any European ports excepting those of the Mediterranean, will be henceforth admitted into the Russian ports in the Baltic, without being furnished with clean bills of health delivered by the Dutch quarantine officers. The American origin of cotton must be proved by the requisite certificates delivered by the Russian Consuls in the ports from which it is consigned, or in the absence of consuls, by certificates of the local authorities.

The Son of the late Rajah Ramohun Roy. Radapersaud Roy, the son of the late Rajah Ramohun Roy, who once entertained sanguine expectations of procuring a writership through the medium of Sir John Hobhouse, has been employed in the secret and political department by Mr. Torrens, as an examiner, upon a salary of 200 rupees per month. This is the first instance, we believe, of a native having been allowed admission into that office. [Calcutta paper.

Thanksgiving in New Hampshire. The Governor of New Hampshire, has appointed Thursday, the 12th day of November next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving, &c.

John Burke, who recently murdered his wife in Hartford, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung.

CONCORD CATTLE SHOW.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Leather.

Messrs. Dow & Conn, Woburn, 6 sides best Harness Leather, not less than 100 lbs.,	$5 00
Joel Kendall, Groton, 6 sides best black grain Neat's Leather,	5 00
Messrs. Dow & Conn, Woburn, 1 doz. best Calfskins,	4 00

Inventions.

D. Prouty & Co., improvement on ploughs, (castings,)	$3 00
Elijah Whiton, improvement in the construction of aqueducts,	2 00
Mr. Rogers, Woburn, ingenuity in making fancy boxes,	2 00
F. E. Bigelow, Concord, improvement on screw plate,	1 00
Isaac Hosmer, do do on stone drag,	1 00
S. F. Stearns, Bedford, do on flute keys,	1 00
Miss S. C. Heald, Carlisle, table stools,	1 00
Miss Sally Boynton, do one stool,	50

Cider and Butter.

James McKee, Billerica, Lump Butter, 1st prem.	$3 00
James P. Brown, Concord, do, 2d do,	2 00
Abel Hosmer, do do, 2d do	1 00
Amos Wellington, Ashby, Firkin Butter, 1st prem.	5 00
James McKee, Billerica, do 2d do	3 00
Jona. Rice, Marlboro', Cider, 3 doz. bottles,	8 00

Fruit.

Ezekiel How, Framingham, Peaches, very fine,	$2 50
Leonard Luce, Westford, do do	75
Horatio Cogswell, Concord, do do	75
Daniel Giles, Lincoln, do do	75
" " " do do	75
Stephen Patch, Concord, do do	1 00
James Eustis, South Reading, Isabella Grapes,	2 50
Cyrus Wheeler, Concord, do do	1 00
" " " do do	1 00
Amos Carlton, Chelmsford, do do	75
" " " do do	50
Leonard Luce, Westford, do do	50
James Eustis, South Reading, Catawba do	1 00
Timothy Prescott, Concord, sweet water do	1 00
Amos Carlton, Chelmsford, do do	1 00
Ira Leland, Westford, do do	50
Nathan Barrett, Concord, native do	75
C. W. Johnson, Wayland, Seckel Pear, very good,	75
A. Carlton, Chelmsford, do do	75
C. W. Johnson, Wayland, St. Michael Pear,	75
A. Carlton, Chelmsford, do do	75
James Eustis, S. Reading, do do	75
Wm. Hastings, Weston, Pears, large,	75
Jona. Rice, Marlboro', do (tree 100 years old)	1 00
A Carlton, Chelmsford, do	75
Augustus Tuttle, Concord, Apples,	75
Henry Robinson, " do	75
Daniel Giles, Lincoln, do Porter,	75
James P. Brown, Concord, do do	50
J. Warren, Jr., Chelmsford, do	50
Asa Melvin, Concord, do	50
J. F. Wright, Westford, do Stevens sweet,	50
" " " do Orange do	75
Zadock Rogers, Lowell, do various kinds,	75
A. Carlton, Chelmsford, do sweet,	75
James Eustis, S. Reading, do variety,	75
J. T. Woodbury, Acton, do nonsuch,	50
A. B. Handley, " do do	50
Horace Tuttle, " do	50
Asa Parker, " do	50
Elijah Wood, Concord, do	25
Abel Hosmer, " do sweet,	75
Reuben Leighton, Westford, do fancy,	75
Ivory Keyes, Acton, do York sweet,	50
A. B. Handley, " do Porter,	50
Amos Carlton, Chelmsford, do	25
Nath'l Jewett, Lexington, do	25
Elijah Wood, Concord, do sweet,	25
A. B. Handley, Acton, do do	25
Abel Hosmer, Concord, do spice,	1 00
J. B. Clark, Tewksbury, do	75
Ivory Keyes, Acton, do	50
Amos Carlton, Chelmsford, do winter,	25
John Brown, Concord, do sweet,	50
Abel Wheeler, Lincoln, do Grant,	50
John Brown, Concord, do winter,	25
Amos Carlton, Chelmsford, do do	25
Elijah Wood, Concord, do do	25
A. Carlton, Chelmsford, do do	25
Abm. Prescott, Westford, do do	25
A. Carlton, Chelmsford, do do	25
Elijah Wood, Concord, do do	25
" " " do do	25
J. T. Woodbury, Acton, do do	25
Augustus Tuttle, Concord, do do	25
George Hartwell, Lincoln, do do	25
B. A. Tufts, Lexington, do do	50
Augustus Tuttle, Concord, do winter,	25
James P. Brown, " do do	25
J. R. Clarke, Tewksbury, do do	25
Obed Stearns, Bedford, do do	25
J. B. Clarke, Tewksbury, do do	25
Amos Hartwell, Bedford, do do	25
John Leathe, Woburn, do do	50
Amos Hartwell, Bedford, do do	25
C. W. Johnson, Wayland, Spanish water melon,	1 00
Nathan Stone, Framingham, do do	75
James P. Brown, Concord, do do	50
A. Carlton, Chelmsford, do do	25
James Eustis, S. Reading, do musk melon,	1 50
Albert Hagar, Lincoln, Quinces,	75
Asa Hamlin, Westford, do	50
Ira Leland, " do	50
Zadock Rogers, Lowell, do	25
A. Carlton, Chelmsford, do	25
Benjamin Dix, Littleton, citron melon,	25
Warren Richardson, Woburn, Cranberries,	50
Willard Parker, Chelmsford, cluster corn,	25
Eben. Blood, " field do.	50
Cyrus Marshall, Concord, do. do.	50
T. P. Merriam, Chelmsford, do. do.	50
Charles Smith, Waltham, do. do.	25
T. P. Merriam, Chelmsford, do. do.	25
Abel Hosmer, Concord, do. do.	25
Joel R. Clarke, Tewksbury, Onions,	25
Amos Carlton, " do.	25
Nathan Stow, Concord, do.	50
Thos. Crawford, Bedford, egg plant,	25
Joel R. Clarke, Tewksbury, Rohan Potatoes,	50
William Hoyt, Potatoes,	25
Ephraim Adams, do.	25
Rohans in a box, no name,	25
Daniel Weston, Lincoln, 2 large Squashes,	$1 50
L. Harrington, Lexington, 24 pumpkins on 1 vine,	1 00
John LeGross, Concord, 1 squash,	25
Nathan Hartwell, Littleton, 1 crook neck do,	25
A. Carlton, Chelmsford, 1 do. do. do.	25
" " " 1 do. do. do.	25
Wm. D. Brown, Concord, 3 large squashes,	75
Thos. Crawford, Bedford, 2 do.	50
" " " 2 do.	50
" " " 2 do.	50
Charles Weston, Weston, Old squash,	25
Luther Jarvis, 1 large squash,	50
Zadock Rogers, Lowell, Old crook neck,	25

Farms.

Capt. Abel Moore, Concord, 1st premium,	$25 00
Mark Fay, Marlboro', 2d "	20 00
Eben. Richardson, Pepperell, 3d "	15 00
Nathan Pratt, Sudbury, 4th "	12 00

Apple Orchards.

Moses Sweetser, South Reading, 1st premium,	$15 00
Wm. Wilkins, Marlboro,' 2d "	12 00
Aaron Foster, Jr., S. Reading, 3d "	8 00

Pear Trees.

Simon Tuttle, Acton, 1st premium,	$10 00
J. Eustis, S. Reading, 2d "	5 00

White Mulberry Trees.

Heirs of D. S. Blood, Pepperell, 1st premium,	$15 00
Horace Emery, Townsend, 2d "	10 00

Neat Stock.

S. Morse, Marlboro', best Bull, 1st premium,	$8 00
Moses Whitney, Stow, 2nd best, 2d "	6 00
Simon Stratton, Waltham, best Bull calf.	6 00
Zadock Rogers, Lowell, 2d best,	2 00
Ichabod Stow, Stow, best three year old Steers,	6 00
David Blood, Pepperel, 2d best,	3 00
Elisha Gates, Stow, best two year old Steers,	5 00
Joshua Davis, Groton, 2d best,	3 00
James Brown, Framingham, best 1 yr old Steer,	4 00
James Wood, Concord, 2d best,	3 00

Working Oxen.

Jonathan Rice, Marlboro', 1st premium,	$8 00
Henry Wilder, Stow, 2d "	7 00
Elisha Wheeler, Concord, 3d "	6 00
Jos. D. Brown, " 4th "	4 00

Fatted Cattle.

Daniel Clark, Concord, best Ox, 1st premium,	$10 00
T. H. Brooks, Stow, second best, 2d "	6 00

Milch Cows.

Asa G. Sheldon, Wilmington, best Milch Cow,	$8 00
John Hayward, Concord, next best,	6 00
A. B. Conant, Stow, next best,	4 00
Nehemiah Ball, Concord, next best,	3 00

Heifers.

John Lathe, Woburn, milch heifer, 2 yrs old,	$6 00
Eli Rice, Marlboro', " 2 "	4 00
Nath'l Pulsifer, Newton, heifer, 1 "	5 00
Nath'l Hapgood, Stow, " 1 "	3 00
Wm. Salisbury, Groton, " one year old,	4 00
David Blood, Pepperell, " " "	2 00
Horatio Merriam, Tewksbury, heifer calf,	4 00
Jacob Super, Stow, "	3 00

Swine.

Horatio Merriam, Tewksbury, best Boar,	$5 00
John Leathe, Woburn, next best,	5 00
Leonard Hoar, Jr., Lincoln, best breeding Sow,	6 00
Abel Wheeler, " next best,	5 00
Joseph Derby, Concord, best Pigs, 6 mos. old,	5 00
Abel Gleason, Wayland, next best,	3 00

Ploughing Match.—Double Teams.

Elisha Wheeler, Concord, 1st premium,	$10 00
Richard Barrett, " 2d "	8 00
Francis Wheeler, " 3d "	6 00
Joseph Derby, " 4th "	4 00

Single Teams.

Stedman Buttrick, Concord, 1st premium,	$10 00
Edward Wheeler, " 2d "	8 00
Henry Wilder, Stow, 3d "	6 00
N. Hapgood, " 4th "	4 00

STATE SOCIETY PREMIUMS.

Orsamus Willard, Harvard, best Bull,	$50 00
Oliver Barrett, Bolton, next best,	25 00
N. Johnson, Lynn, best Milch Cow,	30 00
H. C. Merriam, Tewksbury, next best,	20 00
O. Willard, Harvard, best Heifer, under 3 yrs.	15 00
John Lathe, Woburn, next best,	10 00
H. C. Merriam, Tewksbury, best Boar,	15 00
John Lathe, Woburn, next best,	10 00
Abel Wheeler, Lincoln, best breeding Sow,	15 00
John B. Moore, Concord, next best,	10 00

PRESSURE OF THE ATMOSPHERE. We are all familiar with the operation of the household pump; and though people are in the habit of talking, and even writing about the laws of suction, few of us require to be told that water is obtained from a depth not by suction, but by disturbing the equilibrium of the atmosphere—in other words by taking off a pressure of the air from a column of water no larger than the bore of a pump, or a surface of two or three inches in diameter at most. Now *the whole height of the atmosphere being estimated at from thirty to forty miles*—Dalambre says forty-six—a calculation which depends partly on the pressure of the atmosphere, and partly on the twilight; and the whole weight being equal to that of an ocean from thirty-two and a half, or even to thirty four feet; when the pressure of the atmosphere is fully removed from any portion thereof, some idea may be formed of the prodigious elevation caused by diminishing the pressure of the whole atmosphere upon the tropical seas. But when the pressure of the atmosphere is diminished, not only does the water rise, but evaporation proceeds with a greater activity. If this arrangement did not exist, a large portion of the globe would be uninhabited: for the process of evaporation cools the air and equalizes the temperature: while the land and sea-breezes which are generated in the process are employed in promoting and spreading that equalization.

If we take air from the earth at 79 degrees, Fahr., and carry it up to an elevation of two and a half miles it will expand, in consequence of the diminished pressure, to double its original bulk; and the temperature will be reduced 50 dgs. Fahr.,—that is, to 29 dgs., which is 2 dgs. below the freezing point of water. From these few facts we are able to obtain a pretty clear idea of the prodigious amount of evaporation between the tropics—of the consequent diminution of the insupportable heat there—of the extent to which refreshing coolness may extend itself, and some idea also of the consequences, not only to the earth and sea, but to mankind.

A letter from an officer on board the United States ship Cyane, states that when that vessel was last at Athens, a Greek vessel was upset, and immediately went down, but a number of the crew were rescued from a watery grave through the active exertion of a boat's crew from the Cyane. A boatswain's mate named Marsh, brought up one of the Greeks from the bottom, in nearly ten fathoms water, but he could not be resuscitated.

The canine species in Philadelphia—"Tray, Blanch, Sweetheart, little dogs and all"—have held a public meeting recently, and resolved to prosecute the editor of the Ledger for a libel. The libellous matter consisted in comparing a drunken woman to "brutes."

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

At no time within our recollection have political parties shown more zeal and activity than in the present struggle to elect a chief magistrate of the United States, but we are inclined to think the contest conducted with less acrimony than on some former occasions. The time has been when parties had no patience to listen to arguments of opponents and when they seemed to think they should be contaminated by the touch of those who differed from them on political questions—but now we frequently hear of large numbers from both parties attending the same political meeting and listening attentively to the same discourse. This is well, and shows a better spirit than a determination to hear but one side of the question.

Free inquiry and free discussion must not only be tolerated but should be encouraged ... principles in their purity, and we must learn to bear with another whose opinions may not be quite so correct as our own—if we cannot hear him with patience, if we cannot coolly answer his arguments, we have reason to suspect we are not well founded in our own opinions, and that they ought to be revised. It shows great weakness to be angry at the weakness or the absurdity of an opponent's arguments—for it is much easier to answer weak and absurd arguments than sound ones—his weakness is our strength, his absurdities give us a good opportunity to exhibit in contrast the soundness of our own lucid views.

Our government is new in some of its features—it is an experiment on a grand scale, and if we can maintain it in its purity—if we can unite the largest liberty with sufficient strength to maintain its existence we may think ourselves more happy than any nations which have preceeded us. It is important that we should know when we are well used, and that we are not gainers by every change. Indeed the greatest dangers we have to fear are violent changes from one extreme to another; as different parties prevail different systems will be likely to be pursued, and the most prudent men will hardly be able to calculate on future events with any degree of confidence.

By these great and sudden changes a very few may be benefitted, while the great body of the people will inevitably suffer loss. It should therefore be an object with all true patriots to guard the republic from the fluctuations to which it is so liable, and which are often attended with such disastrous consequences. We need more stability, more consistency, in our legislation, both state and national, for no individual or body of men can make so much progress in a zigzag course as when they pursue a straight line. There is but little doubt that our system, good as it is, is still capable of improvement, and the most candid discussion is requisite to effect the object. When we discover defects let us all be ready to remedy them, and in order to see more clearly let us as far as possible discuss principles independent of party. In meting out the powers of the several branches of the government as we know they are liable to abuse, we should contrive the best safeguards in our power against it.

It is a maxim that supreme power of government must be somewhere. It may rest in the whole body of the people who may assemble and make their own laws. It may rest in a single person, a king or an emperor, if the inhabitants of a country are foolish enough to grant all power to one—or weak enough to suffer any one person to assume it. Or it may rest in the hands of a number of persons delegated to hold it for a certain limited term when it reverts back again to the whole body of the people, the fountain of power. But this supreme power should never be granted to one man nor to one body of men; as there is no necessity for this, and as it has been proved to be more safe to lodge this power in different hands; hence in modern times it is found important to grant the judiciary power to a body of men wholly distinct and independent of the legislative, and of the executive powers, and to provide that the two latter shall not encroach on each other.

The appointing power in most governments is lodged with the executive department, and as this department is always entrusted with the sword in time of war, it is ever viewed by the patriot with more jealousy than either of the other branches. The power of appointing or even of nominating to all officers in the gift of the government is very important and when it falls into bad hands its abuses are more seriously felt than abuses in the other branches. In our general government the appointing power lies almost wholly in the executive branch—the Senate has in most cases a right to negative a nomination but this amounts to little, and the power and influence which this right gives are greater than any other power in the government. It may be better to suffer the two Houses of Congress to have more control over appointments to office than to let this great responsibility rest with any individual. On the increase of executive power in this country, we may say something in a future paper.

☞ On Wednesday evening the Democrats of Boston assembled in State Street, formed a procession, and marched out to Cambridgeport with banners and music to meet their political brethren assembled at that place. Their numbers were from one to two thousand and by marching and countermarching they made a great display in State street, the side walks of which were lined with many hundreds of Whigs who turned out to look on. There was much hurraing both in the procession and on the side walks—some for Van Buren—some for "Old Tip"—and some for Jackson! Both parties were full of their jests and we did not hear any angry expressions though the windows of the Atlas office were wide open. The procession returned before twelve o'clock, and before the members separated they made old State street ring again with hurraing, and with Yankee Doodle. The Democrats seem to be almost as noisy when they meet together as the Whigs.

GEORGIA ELECTION. Thursday morning: it is impossible to determine yet with any great accuracy the result of this election. We have received returns from 52 counties from which it seems the Whigs have gained 4,275 compared with last year, when the Democratic majority in the state was 1566. There are 41 counties more to be heard from. If they vote as they did last year the Whigs will have elected all nine members of Congress and a majority in both branches of the legislature. If they have changed as much as the counties heard from there will be a majority on the Whig side of between three and four thousand in the popular vote.

MARYLAND ELECTION. The Whig central committee of twenty one members have certified as follows in regard to the election in that State. our readers can judge as well as we of the correctness of their certificate which is published in the Baltimore papers and the names of the committee are all annexed.

THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. This body consists of seventy-nine members, chosen by twenty counties and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore. In the last House, there was a Van Buren majority of thirteen votes. At the recent election the Whigs succeeded in electing the entire representation from fourteen counties and the city of Annapolis, and in dividing with the opponents the representation from one other county. The House now stands as follows:—

Whigs.	Van Buren
60	19

The Senate. This body consists of twenty-one members, seven of whom were chosen at the recent election. The Whigs have elected five, and their opponents two The next Senate stands.

Whigs.	Van Buren.
15	6

So that, on the joint ballot, the strength of parties in the next Legislature of Maryland will be as follws:—

	Whigs.	Van Buren
House of Delegates	60	19
Senate	15	6
	75	25
Whig majority	50 votes.	

WHIG PROCESSION. On Thursday evening the Boston Whigs, three or four thousand strong, formed in State Street and marched out to meet their friends in Roxbury—they behaved very civilly and so did their opponents who manned the sidewalks to see them march and hear their music, which had nothing offensive in it.

MAINE. Returns have been received from the greater portion of this State, which give a large majority in favor of Kent, the Whig candidate for Governor The Whigs have also elected a majority of the United States Senate. [Florida paper.

This is rather the biggest election story we have seen this week.

King Louis, the Eleventh of France, ordered the Abbot of Baigne, a man of great wit, and who had the knack of inventing new musical instruments, to get him a concert of swine's voices, thinking it impossible. The Abbot accordingly mustered up a number of hogs of several ages, and placed under a pavilion covered with velvet—before which he had a sound board painted with a certain number of keys,—thus making an organ, and as he played on the keys with little spikes, which prickled the hogs, he made them cry in such a tune and concert, as highly delighted the King and Court.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW, PLOUGHING MATCH, &c.

We learn from Worcester that the farmers and mechanics of the county held their annual Festival on Wednesday in the town of Worcester, and that as usual the exhibition was a splendid one. No part of our country can show finer stock than is seen in the County of Worcester. The ploughing match was contested with much emulation, and we hope to be able to give an account of the premiums awarded to the best ploughmen in our next paper.

☞ IMPORTANT TRIAL OF PLOUGHS, *under the direction of a Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.*

On Tuesday, preceding the SHOW, the most important and most interesting trial of the qualities of ploughs brought together from different quarters of the Union took place at Worcester.

It will be remembered that the State Society offered the liberal premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS *"for the best plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard to be had to the strength of the plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness."*

The Committee appointed by the State Society to examine and try in the field the different Ploughs that should be offered from any part of the United States consisted of the following gentlemen whowere very competent to the task.

John Wells, Boston; Henry Codman, do; John Prince, Roxbury; Isaac Alden, Bridgewater; Wm. Clark, Jr., Northampton; Allen Putnam, Danvers; John Phelps, Marlboro'; Levi Lincoln, Worcester; Henry Colman, Boston; and—Mr. Mills, of Berkshire County.

The land selected for the trial was a level field, and the Committee and spectators were on the ground at eleven o'clock. The entries for premiums were made by the following persons.

Charles Howard, Hingham, Mass.
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass.
Prouty & Mears, Boston, Mass.
James Stewart, West Newbury, Mass.
Barnaby & Mowers, Ithica, N. Y.
Cornelius Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. G. Whiting, Rochester, N. Y.
Perley Tapley, Danvers, Mass.

It is thought that a better set of ploughs was never brought together—very skilful ploughmen were brought forward by the competitors, and several of the Committee took hold of the different ploughs in order to determine better the ease with which they might be held—the trial was continued until after sunset. There has never been so important a trial of this most important instrument of the farmer since the country was settled; as the judges were very minute and exact in their examination and enquiries, and measured not only the width and depth of furrow, but the *power* which was required to move forward the instruments. This was done by a Dynamometer which measures exactly the strength required in the draft.

On Wednesday the premiums were declared—and the Committee of ten were UNANIMOUS in awarding the first premium of $100 to PROUTY & MEARS, of Boston. We are much gratified with this result, as we have long been satisfied that these ploughs of Prouty & Mears want nothing but a fair trial to convince practical men of their superiority over all others that have been exhibited. We shall expect a detailed report of the trial by the committee, when we will give it a place.

ELECTIONS

We have nothing farther to say in regard to Georgia; there seems to be no question but that the Whigs have carried both branches of the legislature and nine members of Congress to which that state is entitled.

Our previous accounts from Maryland are substantially confirmed—in our last we gave 98 instead of 193 democratic majority in the city of Baltimore—the Whigs have both branches of the Legislature without any doubt.

In Philadelphia county, first district, Brown, (dem.) is elected by a majority of 12 to 1400, a gain of 600 over 1838. And in the third district Ingersoll is elected over McMichael by a Democratic majority of about 1500. This is the district which Naylor, (Whig,) represented last year. In the other two districts the Whig candidates, Sergeant and Toland, are elected by diminished majorities. The accounts from the interior counties so far as we have heard give a Whig gain—Lancaster has gained 700—and the New York Whig papers are confident the Whigs have carried the State—time will tell.

New Jersey has sent in returns from ten counties—if these are correct the Whigs have carried that State by a pretty large majority.

Two lines are wanted to make up this section, Our printer must wait till after election.

KIDNAPPING A SAILOR. In the ship New York, lately arrived at New York, from Greenock, a man was brought away, and compelled to do duty as a sailor. When the ship got under way, he was going down the side, in order to return to the shore, but was stopped by the mate, who insisted that he was one of the crew. He went on board, as he contended, to take a parting glass with a friend, and refused to work, denying that he was one of the crew. The captain then ordered his hands to be tied, which he resisted, so that it required the assistance of the two mates and seven of the passengers in order to effect it. So much violence was used that the blood flowed from his mouth and ears. He finally was forced to do duty. On arriving in New York, a suit was brought for damages against Captain Niven. The jury, on a trial in the Marine Court, before Judge Sherman, gave only $50 damages. His regular wages would probably be over $20; there were then left only $30 for payment of his lawyer, his support here, his passage home, and as a compensation for the abuse he suffered, and for being brought away by force from his country, friends, family, (if he had any) and his proper occupation. Verily, this is most singular justice!

The court charged, that the plaintiff had a right to leave the ship at any time, if he had not signed the shipping articles, (which he had not,) even if a *verbal* contract had been made, which was not contended; and that assaulting him, for not doing duty as a sailor, was a legal trespass. [Courier.

BUNKER-HILL MONUMENT. We learn from the proceedings of the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, held yesterday, that it is probable that a contract will soon be entered into, for the completion of the monument, according to the original plan, to the height of 220 feet. A skilful and responsible contractor is ready to enter into an engagement to complete the monument, including the compensation to be paid to the architect, for the sum of $43,800. This is exclusive of the grading of the grounds, and the erection of a suitable fence, besides which there is a debt from the Association, for money borrowed some years ago, amounting to over $5000, with interest, which swells the debt to about $7000, making the sum of near $60,000 requisite for the satisfactory completion of the undertaking.

MARCH OF CIVILIZATION. The Savannah Georgian of Oct. 3, contains the following intelligence from Florida, brought by the steamboat from Black Creek:

"A short time since, Lieut. Sanders, 2d dragoons, U. S. A., being on a scout, captured an Indian warrior on We Kiowa river. After hearing his story, and placing no confidence in it, he ordered him to be shot, which was done, and hung him up as a terror and warning to his party. He had about him a portion of the dresses and trinkets of Forbes's theatricals, and cartridges which were taken from a portion of Col. Harney's command, who were a short time since ... the same place."

Is this the mode to be adopted to teach civilization to the Indians? We hope our government will sanction no such proceedings. We have for a long time been satisfied that we have white men in Florida who are more savage than the red men, and if they were the only persons who suffer there, we would leave them to the tender mercies of the Indians.

FROM MEXICO. The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 28th ult., has a column of news from Matamoras to the 1st; but the amount of it seems to be that General Arista, while on his march against the Federalists of the new republic, Rio Grande, had been suddenly arrested by intelligence that the Texan squadron was off the Point of Matamoras, to which place he accordingly returned with all expedition.

The Rio Grande Federalists had taken Guerrero, and Loredo also remained in their possession.

There had been several cases of yellow fever at Matamoras, and as the heat was intense and the streets were very filthy, fears were entertained that the disease would spread and cause great devastation.

POSTAGE TO ENGLAND. We were not before aware of the fact that no postage is charged here on letters forwarded to England by Mr. Cunard's line of Steam Packets; but finding such a statement in a New York paper, we have taken the pains to inquire, and find that it is even so. All that is needful to be done, is, to have them lodged at the Post Office in this city before 10 o'clock on the 1st and 15th of the month. The Post Office charge *one cent* on each letter, thick or thin, but there is no other charge. If letters are sent by mail to Boston, by paying postage to this city they will be forwarded. [Journal.

WARNING. The N. Y. Express says that a man named Hugh Shanklin was arrested a few days since for an alleged attempt to become a citizen of the United States, and with him was also arrested a man by the name of Abraham Dannahower, to whom it appears he gave 50 cents to vouch for him before the Court. They both confessed themselves strangers to each other, and that the money was given and received. The Recorder held the two to bail in the sum of $500 to answer to the charge of a conspiracy to commit perjury.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY. The shop of Mr Lescure watch-maker and jeweller, in Philadelphia, was broken into on Sunday and robbed of jewels, watches, and silver plate to the amount of $13,000 Mr. Lescure offers a reward of $500, but whether for the recovery of the property or detection of the thieves his advertisement does not say. Most of the watches taken are of gold, and extremely valuable.

The banks of this city now open at ten o'clock.

The following is a list of persons sentenced in the Municipal Court on Thursday:

John Woddis, for defrauding Seamen's Savings Bank—sentenced to three days solitary imprisonment, and six months hard labor in the House of Correction.

John Currier, for larceny from a vessel—sentenced to five days solitary and three years in the State Prison.

John Merrill, for larceny from a dwelling house—sentenced to five days solitary and three years hard labor in the State Prison.

Wm. F. Maloney, for stealing from Mr Fisher's shop—two indictments—three days solitary on one, and hard labor one year—five days on the other, and hard labor one year in the House of Correction.

John Rogers, for an assault and batiery—sentenced to hard labor for nine months in the House of Correction.

Owen Horton and Patrick Keefe, for an assault and battery on some negroes in Oyster Shell alley—each to pay a fine of $10, and the costs between them.

Peter York, for assault and battery—one year in the House of Correction.

Joseph Brown, for assuming the office of a constable—sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and costs—if not paid in ten days, 30 days in the House of Correction.

Three murders were committed in the parish of Rapides, La., within the week including the latest accounts from that parish. The first was a man found murdered on the Flacon road, about 8 miles from Alexandria; the second was found on the Big Creek road, having been shot in the head; the last was a man discovered lying opposite the river. When taken out, he was found to be murdered, and a sack of sand tied round his body to sink him in the river. Not the least trace of the murderers has been discovered. In the same week a fracas occurred in the parish of Iberville between Mr. Charles Jones and Mr. C. Holliday. The former recived two dagger wounds on the left arm. An artery was cut, but being taken up and secured, the bleeding was staunched, and the patient is doing well.

MUST RESUME. Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania, in a recent letter to some of his political friends, speaks decidely of the necessity of the Banks resuming specie payments at the time specified. He says:

"As I consider the suspension of specie payments extended to a longer time than was necessary, I shall not sanction any further extension. If the banks cannot meet their engagements on the 15th of January next it will be a serious misfortune, but it is one in the production of which I have had no share, and for the consequence of which I shall feel no official responsibility."

WHAT A DEVIL! Mrs Merry, a most unexceptionable woman, wife of Mr. E G. Merry, a respectable farmer at Glenville, near Schenectada, was brutally murdered during the absence of her husband, by an Englishman, named Chas. Cook, who was in the employ of Mr. Merry, and who followed her into the cellar, made a degrading proposal to her, which she rejected, then seized her, and cut her throat from ear to ear with a carving knife, killing her instantly.

Trouble among the Indians. It is stated in the Liberty (Missouri) Star, that difficulties have arisen between the Otto and Iowa tribes of Indians, growing out of some aggressions committed by the former on the territories of the latter. Two hundred regular troops, under the command of Col. Kearney, have been dispatched to the theatre of action.

ANOTHER STEAM PACKET LINE. The Richmond (Va.) Compiler says:—A letter received here states that the merchants of Bremen, Germany, have projected a steam packet line between their city and New York. The vessels are to be 1,000 tons burthen each. Upwards of $100,000 had been subscribed on the 1st of September.

A letter received by the Caledonia, speaks of a quantity of flour just landed from an American packet ship, being injured by having imbibed the odor of turpentine.

The census of the city and suburbs of New Orleans being nearly completed, shows a total population of more than 100,000. In 1830, it contained less than 50,000.

George Messenger, an elderly man—confined in the lunatic ward of the Pennsylvania Hospital—hung himself with a rope to one of the bars of his cell on Friday night last.

The steam-packet Great Western, Captain Hosken, left New York on Saturday for Bristol. She had on board 97 passengers.

The Packet ship Rhone, which sailed from New York for Havre on Friday, carried out $240,000 in specie.

The Progress of Steam. The first steamer on the Mississippi, was launched in 1811—now there are more than six hundred on that river and its tributaries.—The first steamer passed on the lakes from Buffalo in 1818—now those inland seas are navigated by sixty-one steam ships, some of them magnificent in their construction and of the largest class.

Texas. A letter in the Galveston Sun, dated September 13th, states:—From the 2d September, 1839, to the 2d September, 1840, there were one thousand and sixty-six arrivals at the port of Galveston from foreign countries, and four thousand three hundred and seventy-six passengers arrived within the same time.

It is stated as a curious fact, that Mehemet Ali, Napoleon Bonaparte and the Duke of Wellington were all born in the same year.

ACCIDENTS, &C.

The recent gale on the lakes appears to have done much damage. The vessels at Buffalo and Cleaveland were much damaged. The schooner Helen Mar from Cleaveland for Buffalo, with 5000 bushels wheat was supposed to be lost, as pieces of the wreck had been picked up. One of the large steamboats from Chicago was missing, and fears were entertained for her safety. The Buffalo Advertiser says;

Many of the schrs. lost their deck loads of pork and flour during the storm, and suffered much damage in spars and rigging by collision with each other after entering port, and will in consequence be laid up from farther service this season.—There is a constant call for vessels at the West to bring forward the large crop of produce just gathered. During the month of September the number of arrivals of various vessels at our own port was 22[illegible]. Amount of produce as follows, Flour, [illegible]717, Wheat 223,164, Corn and Oats 2[illegible]415; Staves 331,000.

The U. S. Consul at Sydney, C. B. who has just arrived in this city, reports that on the day he left, information was received of the loss of an American ship, bound to Sydney, on Scotari Island, on the night of the 3d inst, and that the officers and crew, with two or three ladies who were on board, had reached "Main a Dieu" and would go thence to Sydney. The name of the ship he had not learned, but she is supposed to be either the Apollo or Sarah and Caroline, as both were daily expected at Sydney, from Europe.

CAUTION. Yesterday morning, a lady attempted to enter a car at the Lynn depot, after it had started. She fell across the rail, and was saved, only by the conductor, who was on the platform, seizing and holding her, until the engine was stopped. She was dragged some distance, but happily escaped without injury.

We understand that an accident occurred at Methuen, Thursday. While the workmen were in the act of raising the steeple of the new Baptist Meeting House the rigging parted when it fell to the ground, and very seriously injured one the workmen who fell from the Belfrey with it. [Haverhill Gazette.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, BY STEPHEN BROWN.

27 Shares	Boston & Prov. Railroad, 95¾ per share.
60 "	Manuf. Fire Ins. Co, (div. off,) 18 a 19 per cent adv.
40 "	American Ins. Co, (div. off, 4½ pr. ct. adv.
20 "	Hope Insurance Co. (div. off,) 74 per sh.
30 "	Atlantic Insurance Company, 77 per share.
00 "	Suffolk Insurance Co., (div. off,) 25½ pr.
12 "	National Ins. Co., (div. off,) $52¼ for $[illegible]
20 "	Merchants' Bank, 2 per ct adv.
5 "	Shawmut Bank, 87½ per share.
20 "	New England Bank, 2½ per ct. adv.
30 "	Union Bank, 1½ a 1¾ per ct. adv.
5 "	Massachusetts Bank, 99½ per share.
25 "	Globe Bank, 3 a 3¼ per ct. adv.
37 "	Boston Bank, $53¾ for $50.
4 "	City Bank, 88½ per share.
5 "	South Bank, 78¼ per sh.
32 "	Traders' Bank, 94 per share.
20 "	North Bank, 93 per share.
10 "	East Boston Company, $13½ per share.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Richard Gray to Miss Cha[illegible] Augusta Goodwin; Mr. John M. Silva to Miss Ca[illegible]rine Caswell; Mr. James P. Osborn to Miss S[illegible] Chapman; Wm. Johnson, Esq. of Quincy, to M[illegible] Harriet A. L. Tufts, of this city; Capt. John D[illegible] of Dorchester, to Mrs. Sophia Chandler, of An[illegible]

In Canton, Mr. Wm. Blackman, to Miss Ca[illegible] Crane, both of C.

In Newburyport, Capt. Robert H. Pearson to M[illegible] Sarah I, daughter of Capt. Paul Simpson.

Near Purlington, Miss., 17th ult, Mr. S. B. D[illegible] Jr., of the Natchez Courier, to Miss Mary E. L[illegible]field, of Cambridgeport.

In Abington, by Rev. Jas. W. Ward, Capt. Nathaniel Shaw to Mrs. Charlotte Beal, both of A.

In Vernon, Vt. Mr. Jehial Todd, of this city, to M[illegible] Melissa Hildreth, of Hinsdale, N. H.

In New York, 4th inst. Mr. Charles H. Post to M[illegible] Sarah A. daughter of Col. E. G. House, of th[illegible]

In Buffalo, 6th inst, by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, [illegible] Wm. Bradford Homer, of this city, to Miss Sar[illegible] Brown.

In Derry, N. H., William Greenough, Esq. of [illegible]ter, to Miss Harriet Parker, of Derry.

In Millbury, Oct. 13, by Rev. Mr. Buckingham, [illegible]hemiah Bushnell, Esq. of Quincy, Ill. to Miss [illegible] H., daughter of Dr. Wm. M. Benedict.

In Barre, by Rev. S. Brimblecom, Mr. Sewell [illegible]bitt to Miss Mary S. Babcock of Dana. Mr. Le[illegible] Stark to Miss Martha I. Haskins.

In Charlestown, Rev. Wm. D. Wiswell of M[illegible] to Miss Anne, daughter of Samuel Payson, Esq.

DEATHS.

In Cambridgeport, 10th inst., Mrs. Hannah Cu[illegible] 54.

In Milton, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson, widow of M[illegible] Thomas Stevenson, Jr. of this city.

In Dover, N. H., 9th inst. Moses Hodgdon, Esq. Counsellor at Law, 66.

In Barre, Pike County, Ill., 20th ult., Col. Cha[illegible] Peabody, 54, formerly of Boxford, Mass.

In Bethel, Ill., in September last, Mr. W[illegible] Plympton, son of the late Ebeneber Plympton, Esq. [illegible] Sudbury, Mass. 38.

In Wayland, 8th inst. Mrs. Sarah Ann Hayw[illegible] 27, wife of Joshua H. Hayward, of this city, [illegible] daughter of Judge McLean, of the United States [illegible]

In North Bridgewater, 8th inst. Mrs. Polly, wi[illegible] Gideon Howard, Esq. 73.

In Concord, N. H., 4th inst., John Odlin, Esq. [illegible]

In Wells, Me., Dea. Nicholas Gilman, 57.

In St. Josephs, Mich. 26th ult, Mr. John S. M[illegible] a very worthy man, 2d mate of ship Superior. W[illegible] assisting to bend the main-topsail, he fell from the [illegible] arm and was killed. He is said to have a father, [illegible]ers and sisters living in Vermont.

In Detroit, 4th inst, Lieut. D. H. Tufts, of the [illegible] S. 4th regiment of artillery.

In East Boston, 10th inst, John Murray Spear, [illegible] of Mr John A. Spear, 9 mos.

In Natick, 7th inst, of typhous fever, Mos[illegible] Cleaveland, M. D., eldest son of Professor Cleave[illegible] of Bowdoin College, 38.

In Weymouth, 9th inst, suddenly, of typhous fe[illegible] Rachel Ann, daughter of Dea. Abiel White, 23.

In Worcester, Oct. 7, Hon. Nathaniel Paine, for[illegible]erly Judge of Probate, 82. 11th, Mr. Henry Wh[illegible]er, 45. 12th, Augustus, son of Mr. Leonard Wh[illegible] 9 mos.

In Millbury, July 17, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Major P[illegible]ter Holman, 65. Sept. 29, Abigail Greenwood, daughter of Major Peter Holman, 28.

In Dudley, Sept. 9, Mr. Hosea Upham, 59.

In Southborough, Sept. 27, Larkin Newton, 51.

In Hubbardston, Oct. 3, Miss Martha Church, 56.

In Webster, Oct. 8, Mr. John Schofield, 49.

In Barre, Miss Sally Fessenden, 61. Oct. 6, Frederick, son of Corey McFarland.

In Hardwick, Sept. 27, Mr. Thomas Elwell, 47. Oct. 7, Lydia M. Cobb, 31.

In Hubbardston, Oct. 7, Hannah W., youngest daughter of Stillman Morse, 11 mos.

In Bellingham, Sept. 18, of dysentery, Laura M[illegible] youngest child of Rev. N. G. Lovell, 1¾ yrs. Oc[illegible] of dysentery, Stephen V., only son of Stephen Le[illegible] Esq. 19.

Number of Deaths in this City for the week end[illegible] Oct. 10, 28; Males, 14; Females, 14. Causes: con[illegible]sumption, 4, cholera infantum, 1, typhous fever, [illegible] dropsy on the brain, 2, cramp in the stomach, 1, dysen[illegible]tery, 1, canker in the bowels, 1, dropsy in the head, [illegible] dropsy, 1, hemorrhage of the nose, 1, infantile, [illegible] hooping cough, 2, lung fever, 1, intemperance, 1, [illegible] case of the liver, 1, suicide, 1, drowned, 1, fever, [illegible] scarlet fever, 1.

EVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.

—There has been a steady demand from the ...but the transactions of the week are of little in-... The sales consist of 300 bags Cuba, 10½ a ... 150 do Java, 12½c; 500 St. Domingo, 9¾ a ... lb, 6 mos cr.

—There is no material change on prices. Cod ...le arrive freely, and the demand continues about ...e as last reported. Sales Bank, $2 50 a 2 58; Shore, 2 23 a 2 42, do do; Haddock and ...$1 12 a 1 25, do do. Mackerel are a shade ...very few have come in since our last, and these ...en taken by fares at $13¼, 11¼, and 6 50 per ... Nos. 1, 2 and 3; 300 bbls No. 3, separate, at ...per bbl, for shipping. There are none of any ...ence stored. The catch this season has been ...eat to attract the attention of speculators.

—No change has come to our knowledge. The ...remains almost entirely bare of supplies, and ...continue firm among second hands. An import ...Haytien, about 500, sold, on landing, at 13½c. No sales of Calcutta have come to our knowl-... any importance. A few bales Buffalo salted, ...ve, were taken at 11c, cash. The sale by auction ...was 8 bales green salted Calcutta Cow, 1 21 ...mos; 7 do Madras Goat-skins, at 24c, 6 mos; ..., 16c do; 4 do Patna, do, 13c do; 2 do do or-..., 10c, cash.

—But few lots have come forward beyond those ...were contract, for inspection. Sales have been ...by growers at 25c, and small lots have been taken ...for first sort. Several lots of New Hampshire ...ions have reached the market, and taken by the ...at 22 a 25c, which prices appear to be now fully ...shed.

—There have arrived this week two cargoes ...s from Gottenburg, one for account of a manufac-...and the other importation goes into the hands of ...for retailing. The sales since our last have ...150 tons common, $85, 6 mos; 80 do do, $82 50 ..., 4½ per cent off for cash; 100 tons PSI old Sa-...s, $97 50, and 75 do new do, 85 a $86 per ton, ...mos cr.

...sses. The transactions of the week do not in-...any material change on prices, the stock of Cuba ...ands being small, some holders are asking a ...advance, but we have no knowledge of any sales ...over 28c, 6 mos. The sales consist of a cargo ...which is at 21c, another of 470 do do, same price; ...is of a previous importation at 21c, and the bal-...of a cargo, from which selections had been made, ...a little less, 6 mos cr; 150 hhds Cuba sweet, 23½ ...per gallon; 150 hhds Trinidad 27½c, part for ex-...on, 6 mos cr. Sales by auction, 50 brls New ..., 24½ a 25c, cash; 65 do do, 24 a 26¼, cash.

...visions—The market for Beef has been very fluc-... Some parcels new Mess have been sold at ...per brl, and Extra do, $13 do; old No. 1, $10 ...per brl. Pork is getting scarce, particularly ... Some shipments of Mess have been made to ...Orleans. Lard is also in good request, and pri-...

...—The sales since our last report have been made ...ous prices. St. Ubes about 6000 hhds, includ-...entire cargo arrived a few days since, at $1 87½, ...cr. The only import of Bag Salt in first hands, ...at $1 62½ a 1 65 per bag, cash.

...—There has been an active demand for Box ...since our last report, and sales comprise the ...ing parcels; 600 boxes Cuba brown, to refiners, ...300 do do, 7 a 7½c; 3 a 400 do do, part to the trade, ...; 200 do do, 7¾ a 8c; 2 a 300 do white, 10 a ... 200 do do, 10½c per lb, 5 mos cr.

...—In the early part of the week, there was a very ...demand, and large sales were made of the vari-...scriptions at the closing rates of our last report. ...of the trade, who had been reluctant buyers at ...45c for Souchong, now came forward and purchased ...at 50c. The article has since further advanced ..., at which price several small sales have been ...

...ool—Moderate sales of Fleece, without any change ...rices. Sales 3 a 400 bales coarse foreign have been ...e at 8 a 11c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

...STON, Oct. 17. Flour—The stock of all descrip-...is very small for the season, and some parcels of ...e qualities realized at the close a slight improve-...on previous prices; large supplies, however, are ...daily expected to arrive, and no permanent advance ...oked for. The recent transactions for foreign ...ent comprise several thousand bbls, including ...ricksburg, Baltimore, City Mills and Philadelphia ...wheat, $5½ a 5⅝; Fredericksburg, extra Eagle ...d, $6; and Petersburg, "south side" brand, the ..., cash; Genesee, $5¾ a 5½, do; some parcels ...mon Baltimore, $5 a 5⅛, to the trade; Fredericks-..., old, $5½ a 5¼, and Richmond, $5 a 5⅛ per bbl, ..., and 4 mos cr; Genesee, none of any consequence ...of the hands of regular dealers, and prices close ...at $5 18¾ a 5 25 per bbl.

Grain—The arrivals, which have been large this ...k, are mostly disposed of either by sale, or being ...ed by first hands. The quantity taken by the trade ...about 50,000 bushels Corn, 55 a 55½c per bushel for ...te; and 59 a 61c for yellow flat; 17,000 do South-... Oats, 30½ a 31½c per bushel. Rye, but little doing, ...quotations nominally the same as last reported.— ...by auction of Northern Beans, 1 30 a 1 50 per ...el, cash.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14th. Flour—Common brands ...nesee sold readily at 4 87½. Ohio, round hoops, ...rce, 4 87½ a 4 94; fancy brands, $5 00; George-...n, in lots, 5 37½; 500 barrels Richmond City Mills, ...5, cash. Rye Flour is steady at former prices. Grain—Sales of Ohio Wheat for milling, 96 a 98c; ...prime, $1 00, all cash. Rye, Northern, for distill-... 60c; Oats, Northern, 40c; Jersey, 32 a 34c; ...th River Barley changed hands at 68c cash. South-... Corn, 58c weight, 57c measure. Hay sells readily at 56 a 69c per 100 lbs loose, by ...load.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10. Flour—Sales of Penn-...vania superfine, 5⅛; Brandywine, 5¼; Rye Flour, ...

Grain—Sales of yellow corn afloat, 57c; white, 55c; ...ts, 27c per bushel; Wheat, $1 07 per bushel; South-...n Rye, 69c; Pennsylvania, 62 a 68c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10th. Flour—Howard street, ...m stores, $5 06 a 5 12½; choice brands, 5 35; waggon ...l car price, 5 00; sales of city mills for shipment, ...$7 a 5 00 cash, and 4 mos; Susquehana, 5 25 a 5 12½. Grain—Sales of Maryland and Virginia wheat, 95 ...Susquehanna prime red, 1 03 a 1 05. Rye, Mary-...d, 60; Pennsylvania, 63. Corn, yellow, 50 a 56, ...ite, 54; Maryland Oats, 27 a 28 cts pr bushel.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, new, per bushel	37½	a	50
Turnips, half peck	6	a	8
Carrots, per bush	..	a	50
Beets, per bush	50	a	60
Onions, yellow, per bunch	2½	a	3
" " per bushel	50	a	62½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	1	a	1½
Cauliflowers, each	12	a	25
Brocoli, each	12½	a	25
Parsley, hf. peck	..	a	25
Tomatoes, per half peck	12½	a	20
Celery, per root	6	a	12½
Cabbages, new, each	4	a	6
Green Corn, per doz	10	a	12
Fruit.			
Apples, per bush	50	a	75
Apples, extra, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
St. Michael Pears, com. pr doz.	50	a	75
" " extra, "	1 00	a	1 50
Peaches	3 00	a	5 00
Sweet Potatoes, per bush	1 00	a	..
Watermelons	12½	a	25
Muskmelons	12½	a	25
Cantelopes	6	a	12
Seckel Pears, per half pk	75	a	1 00
Barberries, per bush	62½	a	75
Cranberries, per bushel	1 25	a	1 50
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	50	a	62½
" Sweet Water, per lb	25	a	37
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Chestnuts, per bush	2 25	a	2 50

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	26	a	28
do country do	23	a	26
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	26
do dry hide	20	a	22
New York red, light	19	a	20
do do, middling	18	a	18½
do do, overweight	17	a	18
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a	24

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb.	20	a	25
" firkin	16	a	18
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	9
" four meal	3	a	4
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	14
Beef, per lb	5	a	11
Do Corned	6	a	8
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	10	a	10½
Pork, whole hogs	6	a	7
Pigs, roasting, per lb	10	a	11
Pork, Fresh	8	a	10
" Salted	8	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	12	a	14
Do. Western, do do	12	a	12½
Lard, best, per lb	11	a	12½
Do Western, per keg	12	a	..
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	8	a	10
Whole Calves	6	a	7
Chickens, per pair	50	a	1 00
Turkeys, each	50	a	1 00
Pigeons, per dozen	75	a	1 00
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	5	a	10

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	8 00	a	..
Cannel, do do	10 00	a	10 50
Orrel, do do	..	a	8 00
Pictou, do do	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do	6 75	a	7 00
RETAIL PRICES.			
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	..	a	7 00
Peach Orchard, do do	..	a	7 50
Peach Mountain, do do	..	a	7 50
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	..	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord	..	a	6 00
Ordinary do do, do do	— —	a	4 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	7 00

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	4 00	a	4 50
Red Top, bushel	..	a	1 50
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millett, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	..	a	2 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	15	a	15½
Pernambuco, dry salted	11½	a	12
Rio Grande	15	a	15½
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	12	a	12½
California	..	a	..
West-Indian	12	a	13½
African	14	a	16
Green, slaughtered	5	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 30
Do. do do light	..	a	..
Do. dry	75	a	90

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	32	a	34
" " " ½ "	35	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	..
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 12	a	1 25
do do 2d quality	..	a	1 00
do do common	75	a	80

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred	75	a	85
Straw	40	a	45

HOP MARKET.

1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb	..	a	25
2d do do do	..	a	23

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	48	a	50
Northern	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 25	a	2 37

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Oct. 12. At market, 1500 Beef Cattle, 825 Stores, 3000 Sheep, and 1475 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, $5 50 a 5 75; second quality, $5 a 5 25; third quality, 3 75 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle—The barrellers purchased quite liberally at about $5 for Mess and $4 for No. 1.

Stores—Yearlings, $6 a 9; two year old, $12 a 18; three year old, $21 a 27.

Sheep—Lots sold for $1 33, 1 50, 1 75, 1 88, $2, 2 17, 2 37, and 2 75.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 3 a 3½c for Sows, and 4 a 4½c for Barrows; two lots to close at something less than 3 a 4c. At retail, 4 a 5c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12. At market, 1450 head of Beef Cattle including 500 left over last week, 150 from the South, 100 from the East, and the balance from this State, and 3450 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a good demand for the Beef at last week's prices, and 1300 were taken at $5 a 7 50, averaging 6 25 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand; 3200 disposed of; Sheep at $1 55, $3 and 4; Lambs at $1 25 a $3 50 each.

GREEN HOUSE GLASS

OF all the various qualities and sizes, for sale by CALEB G. LORING & CO., No. 10 Merchants' Row.
Oct 17—2m

FIGURED BOCKINGS.

A LARGE assortment of figured BOCKINGS, just received by the Howard, from Liverpool, for sale by BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington St.
oct17tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

HENRY POOR & CO. having made arrangements to receive, direct from the manufactory, BOLTING CLOTHS of the best fabric and of all numbers, are prepared to supply in *any* quantity, and at prices lower than they have ever been offered in this market. All orders promptly attended to at Chambers 28 Kilby St., Boston. tf—oct17

QUINCY HALL CLOTH AND CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

(Over the New Market, entrance west door, South Market street,—Boston.)

JOHN SIMMONS has opened this spacious Hall for the exhibition and sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, which will be offered at the lowest terms.

At this establishment may be found American, English, and German Broadcloths, of every shade and color—Cassimeres, Doeskins, Buckskins, Satinets, Vestings, and every description of heavy Woollen Goods and Thin Stuffs, together with an endless variety of ready made Clothing, consisting in part of Top, Dress and Frock Coats, Coatees, Jackets, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Bosoms, Suspenders, Hosiery, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices corresponding with the times. Purchasers are requested to look in before making their selections, as the Goods are so arranged as to be examined in one half the time consumed at any other establishment in the city, and no trouble to the tenders.

Garments made to order at short notice, and the most experienced cutters and faithful workmen will be employed to take charge of this department.

☞ Terms, cash—and no deduction from prices.

P S. Constantly on hand and for sale, a general assortment of Boys' Clothing. tjl—oct 17

BARRETT'S OLD MALDEN DYE HOUSE. OF 36 YEARS STANDING. OFFICE 57 Cornhill Corner of FRANKLIN AVENUE BOSTON. Every Description of Silk Cotton & Woolen Goods DYED in the most SUPERIOR Manner & FINISHED WITH THE ORIGINAL LUSTRE. CARPETS, RUGS, TABLE-CLOTHS & SHAWLS of all KINDS. MERINO & M. D. LAINE DRESSES. COATS & PANTALOONS of all Descriptions. Cleansed in the BEST MANNER AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Goods Returned in One Week & In Urgent Cases In Less Time.
oct10 eptf

DESIRABLE FARM.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

THAT valuable Farm situated in North Salem, about a mile from the centre of the city of Salem, and commonly known as the Dodge Farm, containing about seventy acres of excellent land, with a large three story Dwelling House, Farm House, and Out Buildings. The fruit trees upon it produce about two hundred barrels of apples. There is a Muscle Bed and Sea Weed on the premises, which furnish an abundance of manure for the whole Farm, and the city of Salem affords a ready market for the produce of the Farm. This estate would be sold reasonably if immediately applied for, and most of the purchase money might remain on mortgage; or it would be leased on fair terms for five years, or would be exchanged for good Real Estate in Boston. For further particulars apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, No. 59, Commercial Whf.
oct9—is2sp

TO BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constantly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1½ to 2½ inch imensions.

Also, Ton and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.
oct17— y

C. W. BRABROOK.

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, *No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.*

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of FEATHERS, MATTRASSES, CHAIRS, SOFAS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, LOOKING GLASSES, CARPETS, &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers.
oct7—12 mo

AGAWAM HOUSE,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIS spacious and elegant establishment is in complete order and well furnished. It is situated a few rods from the Court House, and about one hundred from the Depot, in the centre of a village acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant and delightful in New England. It has large and convenient stables and other accommodations usually connected with the most fashionable houses. It has long been favorably known as a Public House; it is a rare situation for a gentleman wishing an elegant private mansion. It is so well known that further description is unnecessary. Possession will be given immediately. Inquire of the subscriber near the premises. FREDERIC MITCHELL.
Ipswich, Aug. 29, 1840. sept26—tf

WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS!

IF YOU ELECT GEN. HARRISON OR MARTIN VAN BUREN, you cannot get along without Clothes, and as low prices seem to be the order of the day, I would subjest to you to call at 34 Ann Street, opposite Merchants Row, before purchasing, as you will find everything constituting a gentleman's wardrobe, from a Fine Coat to a Linen Collar, and a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilots and Vestings, which will be made up to order on the most reasonable terms, and in as good taste as can be made in any other establishment in this city. A large assortment of ready made Clothing constantly on hand, adapted to the business man, mechanic or laborer, at the following low prices:—

P. S. Cutting of garments paid particular attention to.—Gentlemen visiting the city, that make their purchase of Cloths elsewhere, can have them sponged, so as to retain their lustre and cut in two hours time in the most fashionable style, at the following low prices:

A super frock coat	$14,00	Heavy double milled cassimere pants	3,50
" dress "	12,00	Drilling overhauls	62
Short business or riding coat	9,00	Stout Green Jackets	1,75
Super Cassimere pants	4,50	Stout blue drilling frocks	75
Black Satin Vests---good article	2,00	50 dozen stout heavy all wool socks, double yarn, from New Hampshire, each,	25
Valencia, do.	1,50	Stout heavy drawers	1,00
Double breasted cloth vests—fine	2,50	A pair of drawers and a stout heavy under shirt of flannel for	1,00
Straight or turn over collar do.	2,00	or 50 cents each	
A fine shirt, linen bosom, collar, and wristbands	1,12	A lot of Umbrellas, good article	87
50 dozen superfine linen collars—each	12	Knit draws, good stout article	1,00
25 dozen linen bosoms	37	A lot of heavy Gloves	
Stout working vests	1,00	Super black Cassimere pants	4,00
Heavy web and India Rubber Braces, from	12 to 50	Some very elegant Cravats and Handkerchiefs, ranging in prices from 12c to	1,00
A lot of stocks—platted for	37	A stout article of pants for a laboring man	1,00
For a good heavy double milled, satinet pants, imitation cassimere	5,75		
Stout heavy shirts (who would go without a shirt?)	50		
A good article of blue satinet, fine imitation of super blue cloth	2,87		

Pants, 12½ cts—Coats, 50 cts—Jackets, 25 cents—Vests, 12½ cts.

N. B. Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

☞ London Fashions received on every arrival of Cunard's Line of Steamers. Don't forget the No. 34.

Oct. 10th. 3m.

100 PACKAGES

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. F. NEWHALL,

No. 141 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS received by the late Packets from France and England, a large and elegant assortment of new and beautiful GOODS, consisting of RICH BROCADE SILKS, with Colored Figures, on Blue-Black, Brown, Ash, Stone, Sage, Olive, Pearl, Lavender, and Drab Grounds,—said to be the most Splendid Goods ever offered in Boston.

RICH SINGLE-COLOR SILKS, Figures and Stripes, new Styles, Blue-Black, Brown, and elegant Light Shades.

HEAVY GRANITE AND DOUBLE-CHAIN SILKS, a very durable and rich Style—Blue-Blacks, and Colors.

PLAIN BLUE-BLACKS, AND JETS, best kinds, of high lustre—some a yard wide.

RICH WATERED SILKS, Blue-Black, White, and Colored.

LOW PRICED FIGURED SILKS, in great variety, handsome styles and fashionable colors.

RICH DRESS SATINS, colors, White, Pink, Blue, Ashes of Roses, Olives, Nut-Brown, Sage, Stone, Ash, Dove, and Blue-Blacks.

HEAVY PLAIN TURC SATINS, and similar assortment of colors.

Italian Lustrings—Wide India Satins,—Sarsnets—Silk Camblets---Sinchaws---Levantines and Pongees.

Gros de Noble, Gros de Afrique, Gros de Levant, Gros de Berlin,
Gros de Naples, Gros de France, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Paris,

And other styles of Plain, Corded, and Figured Silks, Changeables, Blue-Blacks, and beautiful modes with white and delicate light shades, for Party and Wedding Dresses---making, altogether, the most extensive assortment ever before offered, which will be found worthy the notice of purchasers.

FASHIONABLE SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY, CONSISTING OF

RICH FRENCH CASHMERES, elegant new designs, on Green, Fawn, Slate, Stone, Ash, Drab, Red, Lemon, White, Drab, and Black, ground with medallion, branch, wreath and rose centres.

ENGLISH CASHMERES, a beautiful assortment of new patterns, similar to the French—some of new shapes. EDINBORO'S in great variety, Black and colored grounds, long and square, of all sizes and kinds. WOOL CASHMERES, of various kinds, very large and entirely free of cotton.

INDIA CASHMERES, LONG AND SQUARE
MERINO LONG AND SQUARE, best kind, Black, Red and White
LONG FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES, Bl'k, Red, Green, White and Drabs.
RICH SILK, SATIN, VELVET, AND MOHAIR SHAWLS, Bl'ks and colors.
BALSORA, HUGENOT, TAGLIONI, HIGHLANDS,
and other comfortable Travelling Shawls, of large size and good styles.

☞ The assortment of SHAWLS is more complete than at any previous season, and offers a rare opportunity for the selection of a choice artice at the very lowest price.

RICHEST MOUSSELINE D: LAINES Embroidered, Printed, and Plain.
Satin-Striped Chalies, and Chalie de Laines---Thibets and Cashmere Merinos---Printed Saxonies---Crape Merinos---Caroline and China Plaids---Irish Poplins---Lace Veils---Velvets---
Marseilles and Imperial Quilts, with a great variety of Woollen, Worsted, and Silk
Materials for LADIES CLOAKS and PELISSES, comprising a first rate assortment of every article in the line to which the examination of purchasers is invited. tf---sep15

VEGETABLE STEAMER.

The above is offered to the public, more particularly to the agricultural community, as an apparatus highly deserving their particular attention.

It is a neat, compact article of cast iron, which has been extensively proved as to the performance of the business of steaming vegetables for swine, cattle, &c., in large and smaller quantities; also for culinary cooking, heating water and other like purposes; all of which it does in an incredible short space of time, and with great saving of fuel.

It consists of a cylinder stove of about 7½ inches diameter and 12 inches in height, inclosed in a cylinder of 11 inches diameter, the space between which is perfectly tight and is the boiler or receptacle for the water, which is introduced through the opening marked A., or is supplied by the pipe D, which communicates with a reservoir; the safety valve for the escape of any excess of steam and which entirely prevents the possibility of danger from that source, is shown at B. C. is the pipe through which the steam is conducted to the barrel containing the vegetables or other matter to be acted upon. One peck of charcoal, worth about 4 cents, will give a high pressure of steam for 5 or 6 hours. For boiling, the supply pipe D, and the conducting pipe E, should both communicate with the body of water in order to admit of a free circulation.

For sale by D. PROUTY & CO., at their plough and stove establishment Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston.

Boston, September 26, 1840.

FOR SALE.

A FARM situated in the centre of Temple, containing 160 acres, on which is a two story house, 30 feet by 40, finished throughout and painted, a good cool cellar, a barn 36 feet by 86, three sheds 30 feet each, 400 rods stone wall, and 200 apple trees in a bearing condition. The soil is excellent for the cultivation of wheat, (I raised 160 bushels on 4 acres in 1838.) A better situation to avoid the Weevil, Hessian Fly, rust and frost is not known.

Also one mile distant a lot of 160 acres, 30 of which is into grass, and the remainder first rate crop land.—The Farm would be most profitable, if principally stocked with sheep.

The owner is desirous of selling as soon as may be, on account of ill health. Terms of payment made easy. For further particulars, enquire of ABIEL ABBOTT, on the premises.

Temple, Me., Sept. 15, 1840. 6w—sept19

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &C.

FRUIT TREES of all the different species—of the most celebrated kinds. These include PEARS, PLUMS, APPLES, QUINCES, &c.—the trees of the PEACH and CHERRY especially, are of the finest size, and in numbers abounding at this time, and of varieties unsurpassed. The catalogue of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, ROSES and HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS, will be sent to all who apply; in that catalogue many of the best kinds of fruits, so far as proved, are particularly designated *by a Star.*

Also, GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, and MULBERRIES for SILK. SCOTCH LARCH, LINDENS, SYCAMORES, SILVER FIRS, WILLOWS, ELMS, HONEYSUCKLES, DAHLIAS, SPLENDID PŒNIAS, &c. Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed by WILLIAM KENRICK.

NONANTUM HILL, Newton, Near Boston, Sept. 1, 1840. eptdec1—sept5

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis,* on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.
may9 y

NEW STRAWBERRY.

HOVEY'S SEEDLING, a new variety, originated in 1835, and now for the *first time* offered to the public, after a trial of three years, in a bearing state, has confirmed its superiority over every other variety. It belongs to the class denominated *Pine Strawberries,* and may be described as follows:

Fruit, very large, round, never coxcomb-shaped, even in the largest berries. *Color,* deep shining red. *Seeds,* inserted in a slight cavity. *Flesh,* scarlet, firm, abounding with a most agreeable acid and exceedingly high-flavored juice. The vines are as hardy as the Early Virginia, having stood the severity of the several past winters unharmed; growth vigorous, and the fruit well elevated from the ground on strong stems. A full description of this Seedling, with an engraving of the fruit, and some account of its origin, treatment, &c., will we given in the August number of the *Magazine of Horticulture.*

This Strawberry was first exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms in 1838; again in 1839, and also the present year, and each year obtained the Society's premium, although in competition with the Methven, Keen's Seedling, Downton, &c. Gentlemen well acquainted with all the other varieties cultivated in this country, have seen the bed in full bearing, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the largest, finest, most productive and hardy variety they have ever seen.

The entire stock of plants is in the possession of the subscribers, not one ever yet been disposed of, and they are now offered for sale, and will be ready for delivery on and after the 20th of August. All orders will be executed in the rotation in which they are received. Plants, $5 *per dozen.* All orders from a distance, enclosing the amount for the plants ordered, (*postage paid,*) will be immediately attended to, and the plants promptly sent to the direction desired.

Also, a fine stock of Plants of the older and well-known kinds of Strawberries, viz: Methven Scarlet, Early Virginia, Royal Scarlet, Wood, &c. &c. Prices from $1 to 2 per hundred plants.

Constantly for sale, a most extensive assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Grape Vines, Ornamental Trees, Green-house Plants, Horticultural Books, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
☞ *7 Merchant's Row, Boston.*
aug 22 y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and *is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers,* ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop,* and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.
feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

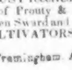
Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester.
june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

MOLE SKIN HATS.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by J. M. SHERBURNE, No. 42, Washington Street.
may9

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham April 11, 1840 tf ap11

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

DAVID PROUTY & CO have for sale and are manufacturing an extensive assortment of Ploughs. Having from the first introduction of the Cast Iron Plough into this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough; whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what has been effected, that which remained to be done, might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which having often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right!" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition; to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics' Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs,* A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs,* A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough,* 20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs,*" A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted, and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform indifferent ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medal and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited to exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned over, was admired by all. The judges then commenced the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and guage to take the *width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer* to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and *turned over,* and *shut* in the furrow in the *most perfect manner.*

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Greensward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the suspended coulter for sward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing from fences—turning hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or folding Harrows, constructed on a new, substantial and economical principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics Exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expanding Cultivators—Corn and Seed planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1½ to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.

NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.
March 14—tf

HERDS GRASS, RED TOP SEED, &C.

JUST received from Albany, 50 bushels Herds Grass Seeds of superior quality, and free from foul seed. Also, Red Top, Red and White Clover, Fowl Meadow Grass, and Lucerne Seeds; Winter Rye, &c., with a complete assortment of Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds of the growth of *this year,* (1840.)

Ploughs, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, Vegetable Cutters, and Agricultural Implements of all kinds.

HOVEY & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 Merchant's Row, Boston.
Sept19—4t

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber would invite the attention of the public to an article he is manufacturing, which is a substitute for Lamp Oil. It gives a brilliant light, equal to that of Gas, and is warranted free from explosion when in lamps, and if spilt on the most delicate carpet will leave no stain. There is no unpleasant smell from the burning lamp, and the instant the blaze is extinguished from the wick, there is no fire or smoke left on it. Price $1 25 per gallon. Sold at No. 4, India wharf, Boston; by SOLON JENKINS, Agent.
june6—tf

PAINTED CARPETS.

BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington street, have for sale an extensive assortment of English and American PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, for Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, &c. &c. a4—tf.

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders for printing of tax bills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to. OTIS BREWER.
mh 21.

FARMER WANTED.

WANTED, a single man to take the whole charge of a small Farm. A liberal compensation will be paid to one who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and who is willing to devote his whole time and attention to the interest of his employer. A satisfactory recommendation will be required. Inquire at this office. 3t*—oct3

THE CULTIVATOR'S ALMANAC, and CABINET OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE for the year 1841—124 pages 12 mo. "This is beyond question for the purpose intended, the best Almanac that has come under our notice. [N. E. Farmer. Published and for sale by H. B. WILLIAMS, No. 6, Water St.
oct3—tf

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.
june6—tf

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

POETRY.

[From the Halifax Pearl.]

DEATH.

To lay this wearied body down,
And soar beyond the sky,
To wear an everlasting crown—
Why call we this to—die!

To die? The spirit cannot die;
She but resigns her clay,
To dwell in endless life on high—
To triumph, o'er decay!

To close on this dark world the sight,
To yield this mortal breath—
Is but to rise to Heaven's own light,
To wake from sin and death.

Then who would dread the welcome change
That gives him to the sky,
Through all the unexplored to range,
From star to star to fly!

[From the Hartford Weekly Review.]

MY NATIVE HOME.

BY M. A.

How oft my thoughts revert to thee,
My own sweet Island home;
And each loved scene I seem to see,
Though distant far I roam—
Yes, Rivers, Lakes, and Mountains all,
Between us, intervene,
And years have passed since I beheld,
Thy hills and valleys green.

The dear ones whom I left behind,
Their voices still I hear,
As in affections accents kind
They breathed with hearts sincere,
Although beloved ones me surround
With sweet affections smile,
My heart still yearns for that bright spot—
My native blooming Isle.

AMBITIOUS ORATORS.

Lo, the world is given to oratory, and vast numbers are determined to follow the track of Demosthenes and of Cicero.—What a great nation we shall soon be, when half our population shall become speakers, and the other half anxious hearers of political doctrines and of political practices.

There is one class of orators with which we are often amused—they are the ambitious speakers, who would have the world believe them superior to the great Demosthenes himself. They will rise up and tell the audience they did not expect to speak on this occasion, yet they feel such an interest in the subject under discussion, that they cannot consent to remain silent—they will express a few ideas, which first occur.

On one occasion one of these ambitious men had prepared himself, as far as nature and his stars would permit, to address a large assembly. He had thought the subject of his discourse over and again—he had committed a part to paper that he might refresh his memory—and when it came to his turn to speak, he commenced by saying he had a few *unpremeditated* observations to offer to the assembly—but he had only proceeded a few paces in his ambitious course, when he perceived that the whole assembly were looking him in the face—he came to a stop—he could not recollect himself. At length he pulled from his pocket his notes that had so often refreshed his recollection, and by their assistance was enabled to proceed.

A sailor in the gallery perceiving his drift, as soon as the speaker had drawn his notes from his pocket, cried out, "that's a d—d pretty place to keep unpremeditated observations in." The thing took, and there was great applause through the house. The orator felt encouraged, and read his unpremeditated observations by the light afforded by a good lamp!

A CHINESE MAP OF THE WORLD. It is two feet wide by three and a half high, and is almost covered with China! In the left hand corner, at the top, is a sea, three inches square, in which are delineated, as small islands, Europe, England, France, Holland, Portugal and Africa. Holland is as large as all the rest, and Africa is not as large as the end of one's little finger! The northern frontier is Russia, very large. The left corner at the bottom, is occupied by "the western ocean," as it is called, containing the Malay peninsula, pretty well defined. Along the bottom are Camboja, Cochin China, &c., represented as moderate sized islands; and on the right is Formosa, larger than all the rest put together. Various other countries are shown as small islands. I should have given an engraving of this curious map, but that a true reduction to the size of a page would have left out most of these countries altogether! The surrounding ocean is represented in huge waves, with smooth passages, or highways, branching off to the different countries, or islands, as they represent them. They suppose that ships which keep along the highways go safely, but if they, through ignorance, or stress of weather, diverge, they soon get among these awful billows, and are lost! [Malcom's Travels.

A COMPLIMENT. The London Dispatch says: "The immense standing army, of which Great Britain boasts, is not at this moment commanded by men of the real veteran stamp. English soldiers are officered by mere overgrown babies, whose feminine habits and associations, totally unfit them to occupy posts of danger or fatigue; a species of the genus dandy or the true Billy Fribble breed. In the event of a continental war, these striplings would quit the army, and hide their heads in their mother's laps, rather than risk the smell of gunpowder, or encounter the transitory passage of a ungly bullet."

REPUBLICANISM VS. MONARCHY.

General Cass, our late minister to the Court of France, has recently published a small volume which may serve to show the difference between a free, young, and bold Republic and an old Monarchy that feels the want of support from the bayonets of the soldiery and is afraid to intrust itself in the arms and affections of its citizens. We hope the time is distant when this country will think it necessary to keep up a standing army to overawe its citizens; and we may congratulate ourselves on our happy exemption which never can prevail here while the great body of the people are kept well informed. The following is an extract from his volume.

"It is difficult for an American to conceive an idea of the true state of the working class, upon whose passions these men continually operate. Perhaps thirty cents a day, or a little more, may be the average price of labor throughout France; and out of this the working man must clothe and feed himself. And then come the seasons of interruption, when work is almost discontinued, and when the starving mechanics are thrown upon the community, to seek the support of life as they can. With us every honest industrious man can reasonably expect to provide something for the meridian of life for its decline. By emigrating westward, he can procure a piece of land, and close his days surrounded by his family. But such an occurance in Europe would be little short of a miracle, and in this reasonable expectation of an eventual acquisition of property in our country, with the moral stimulus which accompanies it in despair of the future which seems almost inseparable from the condition of a Europeen laborer. I trace one of the most striking distinctions between a new society and an old one, and of our surest guarantees for the preservation of our institutions.

An illustration confirmatory of this state of things is furnished by the law of conscription. By this law every young man after the age of twenty years is liable to serve in the army. He draws for his chance of enrollment, and is then called as his number and the exigencies of the public service may require. He serves seven years precisely at the time of life when he ought to be forming himself for his eventual duties and lay the foundation of any respectability he may hope to acquire. It is precisely the period which, with us, if lost, would be lost irreparably. The average annual demand of conscripts in France, to keep the army at its requisite number, is eighty thousand; and this immense amount is every year drawn from the class of the population in the very spring time of life, to be returned—such of them indeed, as have the luck, good or bad, as it may be, to return—seven years after, without any preparation for eventual usefulness.

But the most remarkable fact in all this institution, is the pay which these forced soldiers receive—a pay, which after making the deductions which go to the government for indispensable supplies, amounts to *one cent* a day, twenty-five dollars and a half for seven years services. And yet this process of military supply seems firmly established and engrafted on the habits of society; nor have I seen among all the propositions with which the public has been excited since my residence, for the melioration of the existing institutions of the country, a single allusion to this greatest of all practical oppressions. And I cannot account for this apparent indifference to a subject which strikes every American with astonishment, unless it results from the conviction that a bare support is all the laboring classes can procure by the most fortunate exertion, and that this may as well be in the army as elsewhere."

Such is the system in France, and with certain modifications in other countries of Europe, the governments of which, on account of its operation, are said to be "strong." To our apprehension a large standing army is at once an index of a despotism, feeble in itself, and resting for support upon the arms of the soldiery.—Just in this particular does our republican institution differ from all other forms of civil policy in existence. Its strength is intrinsic. Its safeguard is the affections of the people. Every where but in the United States the municipal authorities are protected from the people, here they are protected by the people. The operation of laws among us is through respectful acquiescence in the necessity and justice of them. In foreign countries it is through the organized coercion of a military force. There is a spirit of truth and patriotism in the following remarks of the American Sentinel, which we warmly commend. The subject is kindred to the matter in hand. Where but in this Union—which ruffian scribblers abroad have held up as semi-savage,—where but here would thousands and tens of thousands of men peaceably assemble, peaceably discuss questions of the most exciting temporary interest to the mass, and peaceably disperse to their homes, as men do daily throughout our vast territory?—Republicanism needs than this no higher eulogy; no better proof that its foundations are eternal truth and equity.

"It must certainly be regarded as a most gratifying sign, that with all the excitement which now pervades the country from one end to the other, on the *Presidential* question, there is little to offend or alarm the lovers of good order, or threaten the security of republicanism. Millions of people are in unrestrained motion, and even ferment. Frequent conventions of zealous partizans, attended by ten, twenty, or forty thousands, and listening for hours, and sometimes days to the most impassioned, earnest, and eloquent orators, are held in all parts of the land, and nearly with as much order and quietness as a Sabbath gathering for religious purposes. No other country in the world could do it. The most stable nation of Europe would reel like a drunkard—would be convulsed with revolution, and drenched with blood, in such an experiment upon the populace. Think of such Conversions in Paris or London, with all their note of preparation, with all their pageantry, and all their freedom and eloquence of speech, and think you of a revolution. To the enemies of republican forms, the political agitations of this country may appear precursive of its end. To us, it is the most assuring token of permanence and power that a great people assembling, as is the wont of ours, like waves or storm clouds, are yet so far the intelligent masters of their passions, that they can deliberate and retire from the most exciting gatherings in peace and good temper."

ADVICE. There are two pieces of advice which should never be disregarded by the good people of our country, viz: always attend the polls, and never neglect to pay the printer. *Go and vote*; vote for whom you please, as you will of course; but go and vote. Let people know that you feel some interest in the affairs of the nation. When we find a man so wrapped up in his own private business that he forges to exercise the privilege of a freeman in acting his part towards electing the officers to rule over him, we think he is not sufficiently interested in the affairs of the nation to help sustain the government. We often hear people say they don't care any thing about politics, and it is of no use for him to vote. Suppose every man should say and do the same thing, what sort of a government should we have?—*Go and vote.* Vote for whom you please, but vote for somebody. It is a duty which every man owes to himself and to his country, to *go and vote*. The man who will not perform that duty, deserves no protection from the government. If he will not do his duty towards forming a government, he ought not to enjoy the benefits of one which he is too lazy or too negligent to assist in appointing.

Another important duty for every freeman to attend to is, *never neglect to pay the printer*. The laborer is worthy of his hire. You look to the newspaper for the news of the day. You expect the printer will furnish you with accounts of the current events; tell you what has transpired during the last twenty-four hours, and what may be expected for the coming twenty four hours. But you should recollect that all his labor is not performed without the expenditure of much time and money; that a printer cannot live upon nothing and find himself, and if you expect to get the news, *never neglect to pay the printer*. A single subscription to a newspaper seems to be but a little, and is a matter of no consequence, but you should recollect that "many a little makes a muckle;" therefore, *never neglect to pay the printer*. He caters for your intellectual appetite as much as the butcher or the farmer does for our corporeal wants, and who thinks of *not* paying his market bill? So remember, *never neglect to pay the printer*. Let these two rules be engraven upon the tablets of your memory; let them be indelibly impressed there; let them be held as sacred and inviolable as any command in the decalogue; let them be your guide by day, and your cynosure by night; *go and vote, and never neglect to pay the printer.* [Boston Transcript.

THE BLIND BUFFALO. This extraordinary animal is sometimes, but not often, found completely deprived of sight. Prairie travellers differ in accounting for its loss of vision, but its singular peculiarities when blind are well known. It is seen alone, having lost the track or smell of its companions, and at this time its conduct is most curious, running with headlong speed a small circle, which it gradually widens until it forms a circumference of miles. Its object in this must be to make sure of the safety of the ground—or perhaps to catch scent of its companions.—But its most striking characteristic is attaking instead of flying from danger.—The hunters well know that the buffalo is never dangerous until wounded, and then when hot pressed, it will often gore the horses. But the blind bull (the cows are never found in this condition) darts at an enemy the instant he is discovered, and wo to the unfortunate hunter who is not expert in his horsemanship. These animals are extremely hard to kill, and die tearing the ground with their horns in great fury. They are invariably old, and their flesh is unfit for food. Their skin is taken by the hunters, but their carcass is left for the wolves and crows, and the bones do not lie long before they are polished as white as marble gravestones, and like gravestones they lie all over the green prairie; while the traveller's wonder at the legions that have passed away is only exceeded by his astonishment at the myriads that remain.

LOOK YE THERE NOW! Our edition of yesterday morning contained the advertisement of our neighbor Lovejoy, of Market St. setting forth that $250 had become "among the things that were," by some means to him unknown, and that unless some one of the many pretty ladies who resort to him to get the means to "darn their stockings," had unknowingly had his wealth bestowed upon them, it was a gone case. Upon reading his notice in the Clipper, which of course they all do, the lady, who had never examined her purchases, opened her budget of nick nacks, and there quietly reposing alone in its glory, was our friend's 'filthy lucre.' We think he will advertise hereafter, pretty extensively. [Exchange paper-

THE PETTICOAT. A Long Island, N. Y., minstrel thus beautifully alludes to a husband's nether garment, among a number of equally pathetic stanzas. It is decidedly Homeric—

And while retreating through the woods
And through the tangled fern,
[illegible]
And had to put on her's.

[N. E. Review.

(From the Knickerbocker for September.)

THE ROBINSON HOUSE.

OR REMINISCENCES OF WEST POINT AND ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

By a member of the board of Visitors.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

On their way to Tappan, Major Andre was very anxious to know what would be the result of his capture; and when Major Tallmadge could no longer evade a direct reply, however painful to his feelings, he told this short and simple story: "I had a muchloved class mate in Yale College, by the name of Nathan Hale, who entered the army in 1775. Immediately after the battle of Long Island, General Washington wanted information of the strength, position, and the probable movements of the enemy. Captain Hale tendered his services, went over to Brooklyn, was taken just as he was passing the outposts of the British, on his return." Turning to Andre, Major Tallmadge said, with emphasis: "Do you know the sequel of that story?"

"Yes," said Andre; "he was hung as a spy; but surely you do not consider his case and mine alike?

Major Tallmadge replied "Yes, precisely similar, and similar will be your fate!" From that moment the dejection of his spirits was striking and painful.

On the 28th of September, General Washington summoned a board of officers consisting of six Majors general and eight brigadiers. They were directed to examine the case of Major Andre, and to report the facts, with their opinion of the transaction, and its punishment. When the prisoner was brought before them, the president informed him that he was at perfect liberty to withhold an answer to questions put to him. Declining to avail himself of any legal or technical rights, he proceeded to give a brief narrative of all that had occured between his landing from the Vulture and his capture: and stated expressly that he did not come on shore under the protection of a flag of truce.—His deportment was manly, dignified, and delicate; and while he sought no disguise or concealment of the part he had played in this transaction, he was scrupulously careful not to disclose the names or acts of others. After full consideration, the Board of Officers reported the facts in detail, and their opinion that Major Andre ought to be considered a spy, and that according to the laws and usage of nations, he should suffer death. The voice of humanity pleaded loudly for mercy to Major Andre, but the stern realities of the scene which might have presented, had his agency been successful, forbade all hope.—Inexorable justice, and the stern decrees of the law, alike required an example, which should not only prove a warning to all traitors in time to come, but convince the American people that their cause was in the hands of men who "knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain them." Appeals the most powerful were made, and no human effort left untried, to induce Washington to save Andre, but in vain. His heart was full of the milk of human kindness; his sympathies were all enlisted for the interesting prisoner, whose life was in his hands; and it required the firmness of a Roman father, to withstand the prompting of his own generous nature. But he never shrank from the rigid performance of a public duty, or permitted his heart to dictate what honor and patriotism alike forbade.

One plan, however, suggested itself to Washington, by which if successful, the life of Andre might be spared; and that was to exchange Andre for Arnold. It was a forlorn hope; but the bare attempt proves the nobility of the heart that would make the suggestion. Washington knew that an open proposal of this kind to the British commander would be likely, from its publicity, to be rejected, and therefore adopted an expedient. He despatched Captain Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, who was at that time with Washington, ardently engaged in the cause of his country, with the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, to Sir Henry Clinton; and he was directed to remain in JerseyCity all night, after delivering his despatches: and in the course of the evening, which he would spend with the British officers, to speak of the arrest of Andre, and to suggest the certainty of his death, unless he could be exchanged for Arnold. After supper, he accordingly introduced this subject of painful interest, and found ready listeners. When he spoke of the exchange, one of the officers eagerly inquired if he had authority for that remark. No said Captain Ogden, "not directly from General Washington, but if the proposal is made he will agree to it." The officer who made the inquiry was shortly seen to leave the room; crossing the river to New York, he went directly to Sir Henry Clinton, and detailed the remarks of Captain Ogden. The next morning the same officer observed, in a careless manner, to Captain Ogden, as he was about to depart, that the exchange which he had spoken of could not be made; "it would be such a violation of honor and military principle that he knew Sir Henry Clinton would not listen to the idea for a moment." Failing in this, General Washington determined on still another plan to save the life of Andre.—He sent for Major Lee, and said to him:

"I have sent for you, in the expectation that you have some one in your corps who is willing to undertake a delicate and hazardous project. Whoever comes forward, will confer a great obligation upon me personally, and in behalf of the United States, I will reward him amply. No time is to be lost, he must proceed if possible, to night. I intend to seize Arnold and save Andre."

Major Lee selected a man by the name of Champe, a Virginian, of tried courage and inflexible perseverance. He was sent for and the plan proposed. He was to desert and to escape to New York, to appear friendly with the enemy: to watch Arnold, and some fit opportunity, with the assistance of some one whom he could trust, to seize him and conduct him to an appointed place on the river, where boats should be in readiness to bear them away. Champe agreed to undertake the mission and departed. Soon after he arrived in New York he was sent to Sir Henry Clinton, who treated him kindly, questioned him very closely, gave him a couple of guineas, and recommended him to Arnold who was anxious to procure American recruits.

He enlisted in Arnold's legion and had daily opportunities of watching the general. He discovered that it was his custom to return home every night about twelve o'clock, and to walk in his garden before retiring. This hour was fixed upon as the period when Champe was to seize him.

He wrote to Major Lee, fixing the third day after for a party of dragoons to meet him at Hoboken, where he hoped to place Arnold in their hands. Every thing was prepared by Champe and his associates for the arrest, but this second attempt was doomed to fail. He the day preceding the night fixed for the execution of of the plot, had removed his quarters to another part of the city to superintend the embarkation of troops, and the American legion was all placed on board of the transport ships. And thus it happened that John Champe instead of having the glory of delivering Arnold to the Americans, was safely deposited on board one of the transport ships, and carried to Virginia. Thus ended the second attempt of Washington to save the unfortunate Andre. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry were laid before a board of officers by Sir Henry Clinton, and a deputation of three persons appointed to wait on Gen. Washington and renew the efforts to save the life of Andre. The negotiation was conducted by General Robertson for the British, and by General Greene for the Americans; but it produced on change in the opinion and determination of General Washington.

When the sentence of death was communicated to Major Andre, he manifested no surprise or concern, having evidently been prepared for the result. His only desire seemed to be that he might die the death of a soldier, and not be hanged as a felon. This wish was repeated in a most impressive letter to Gen. Washington, but it could not be. The rules of grim-visaged war pointed out the gibbet, and the gentle and pathetic appeals of mercy could neither change the mode, nor win from death respite, reprieve, or furlough. The time for execution was fixed for the second of October, at twelve o'clock. Even within a step of the grave, the elegant accomplishments of this interesting man contributed to throw a light veil over the brief future, and enabled him to leave a sketch which at this day possesses great interest. In the "Trumbull Gallery," at Yale College, is a pen-and-ink drawing, taken by him on the morning of his execution. It is his own likeness, seated at a table in his guard-room, and was presented to Mr. Tomlinson, officer of the guard.

The fatal day at length arrived. Andre partook of his breakfast, which had been sent every day during his confinement from Washington's own table; and after having shaved and dressed, he placed his hat on the table, and said cheerfully to the officer of the guard, that he was ready at any moment. The concourse of people was immense. Nearly all the general and field officers, except Washington and his staff, were present. Major Andre walked from the stone house, where he had been confined, between two subaltern officers, arm and arm. Until his near approach to the gallows, he had believed that his request to be shot would have been granted; and the dreadful disappointment caused a momentary shudder. He stepped into the wagon beneath the gallows, and took from his pocket two white handkerchiefs: with one his arms were loosely pinioned, and with the other, after removing his hat and stock, he bandaged his eyes, with perfect composure. He then slipped the noose over his head, and adjusted it to his neck, without any assistance. Colonel Scammel now informed him that he had an opportunity to speak, if he desired it. He raised the bandage from his eyes, and said: "I pray you to bear me witness that I meet my fate like a brave man." In another instant, his spirit had passed to the God who gave it.

Such was the melancholy fate of a man, whose rare accomplishments had procured for him the friendship and confidence of all to whom he was known. In ten short days his fairest hopes had been blighted, and his brightest visions dispersed. But it was his singular fortune to die not more beloved by his friends than lamented by his enemies whose cause he had sought to ruin and by whose hands his life was justly taken. There are but few Americans who can look back upon the fate of Andre without deep regret. His name is embalmed in every generous heart; and while we condemn his great error, and approve the sentence of his judges, we can truly grieve that a life of so much promise was destined to such an ignominous doom.

The remains of Major Andre, which had been interred within a few feet of the place of execution, were removed in 1821, under the direction of Mr. Buchanan, the British consul at New-York, and sent to England. They were deposited in Westminster Abbey, where a monument erected by order of the king, marks the last resting place of Major John Andre.

Arnold received a commission as lieutenant-colonel in the British army, and continued actively engaged during the war against his country. After its termination, he was busily employed in commercial pursuits in the West Indies, and at last removed to England. But there, as here, he was shunned and despised by all honorable men; and after enduring the pangs of a guilty heart, the mark of scorn, even in the very land to which he had fled, the poor miserable outcast sunk to the grave, closing a life of guilt and shame, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung," having secured an infamy of fame, which time can never efface. When all things else shall be forgotten, then, and not till then, will Arnold and treason cease to be regarded as synonymous terms:

"O'er his grave shall the raven wing flap,
He, the false hearted!"

R. P. T.

Salem, (N. J.) July, 1840.

Commonwealth of Massachu

A PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

MARCUS MORTON,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachu

FOR A DAY OF PUBLIC

THANKSGIVING AND PRAI

Acknowledging, at all times, the gratitude Him, with whom is the fountain of life, and who Author of all good, the people of Massachusetts yet been accustomed, near the close of each year more solemn manner to meet together and public fess, with thanksgiving, their entire dependence providence. His power, that guides the their course, has not suffered seed-time or har fail; has given quickening warmth to the sun; the early and the latter rain; and has ripened husbandman the fruits of his toil. Except the had been with him the toil had been in vain. guardian care that has provided an inheritance who wait on Him and keep His way.

In conformity, therefore, to the usage of I have thought proper to appoint, and do, by the advice and consent of the Council, hereby THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY VEMBER NEXT, to be observed as a day of Th GIVING, PRAISE, and PRAYER, throughout the monwealth. And I do invite the whole people, respective places of worship, to give thanks to ty God for his manifold blessings on the year; for the fruitfulness of the season; for the ity that has attended those that go down to the ships; for the success of our industry in its vari suits; that no pestilence has gone abroad at to destroy; that no sickness has wasted the

Nor would we give thanks to God for outwa sings only, but would desire to be grateful for the derful works that He did for our fathers, who trust under the shadow of His wings; for the institutions of civil and religious liberty, which have established and transmitted; for the grac cy of His infinite goodness, which has give every one that cometh into the world, and the the hope that freedom will continue to make till the bonds of oppression shall every where ken, and the equal rights of man be established all who have received from the Father of S gift of reason and affections; but, above all, glorious redemption of mankind by His Son, from the foundation of the world, by Him who fulness knows no change; for the blessed the gospel in reforming the social and moral of man; and for that watchful Providence, which good out of evil and turns sorrow into joy, even the worst passions of men to minister vine councils, and making all things conspire for good.

And while we render praise to Almighty God benefits, we would supplicate the aid of His S give us a living sense, that all the glory is that we are but the creatures of his power, manifold advantages from His unmerited grace we have but gathered what He has given; that are filled with good, it is because He has hand.

And we would further beseech Him, that may become to the nations an example of righte and peace, of freedom and order, of sobriety and judgment, may make His will their law, and well-being and their good name on obedience word;—that, while He has made us to learn gladness, He would hide His face from our blot out all our iniquities. And may God, the God of our fathers, establish His covenant people and their children to the latest generation.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, this of October, in the year of our Lord one eight hundred and forty, and of the Independ the United States the sixty-fifth.

MARCUS MORTO

By His Excellency, the Governor, with the and consent of the Council.

JOHN P. BIGELOW,
Secretary of State.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

THE NAKED TRUTH. Recently ler's man, employed near Marske, shire, was sent out with a cart- flour. On his return, and when Coatham, he thought that a bathe sea would be very pleasant, and he with indulged himself accordingly, depositing his clothes within the When he had concluded his ablutions proceeded to the cart to *dress*; but horse, not recognizing its driver in costume of an ancient Briton, baulked of his intention by "going a-head," tremendous pace. The poor fellow sued with all possible speed, vocifer "Whoohoa! whoohoa!" and the faste ran, and the louder he shouted, the furiously the animal galloped, fear ha lent him the speed of a "bee's-wing" Through the town of Redca the brute helter-skelter, to the terror of the inha tants, who, as they flocked to the windo at the noise, were astonished to be the barefaced and breechless mille full chase of the runaway racer. young ladies vanished at the sight the old fish-wives clapped their outs fingers before their eyes, exclai "Oh, the monster!" The horse, reg less of all remarks, kept Mr. Apollo videre on the run to the very door of mill where the second best racer was mitted to resume his dress. He stated reply to the jokers who gathered arou him, that his chief annoyance arose f perceiving that he must pass two dams on the sands; but he was obliged to p onward, and as he declined to see the he hoped they were equally consider as to him. [Leeds Times.

CAUGHT A TARTAR. Every trav between New York and Providence kno that fine steamer the Massachusetts, some also know Abraham Peterson, steward, the glass of fashion and mould of form. Well, Abraham's *de partment* had diminished mysterio many times, and oft of late; so Abrah saying nothing, like a wise man, a tolerable quantity of *tartar emetic* next batch of pies, and lo, they also disappeared. But strange thing happen my masters, for three of his ble coadjutors, partners of his toil, out waiting for the time when Neptu claims tribute from the stomachs of tost mariners, which usually occurs Point Judith, incontinently cast the pies of Abraham's upon the stormy of old father Atlantic. Alas that it sh be so, but the pie eating propensity these worthies was more than Monsie Le Capitaine could stomach, so Georg Henry, Cæsar Alexander and Nelson Joh were bid to quit—get out. But George soul was in 'arms and eager for the fray so he sent a polite invitation to Abraha to meet him with pistol, gun, sword an cleaver, promising Abraham that he shoul shortly sleep in the bosom of his name sake, which pleasing invitation, however Abraham declined and despatched an offi cer who with the aid of the skin of an in nocent sheep laid George in limbo. ends this history.

The editor of the New Orleans Picayune in describing the launch of a grand steam boat says, "She dipped into the waves as gracefully as the widow Green could mak a courtsey."